PALMER
The only High Grade Tyre
Roadster Cover Rs. 8/-
Roadster Tube Rs. 3/8
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

PALMER
The only High Grade Tyre
Roadster Cover Rs. 8/-
Roadster Tube Rs. 3/8
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI. NO. 26 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1923. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BRANCH OF THE

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Musjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1896 for the excellence and delicacy of his confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halwa or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision, with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign-board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailings bout.
S. S. "Jalatarang"	4300	31st January 1923.

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
33, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Tons.
1923		
3rd February	MALWA	10,941
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,,	KHYBER	9,014
24th ,,	MACEDONIA†	11,089
3rd March	CALEDONIA	7,622
10th ,,	DEVANHA	8,092
17th ,,	CHINA	7,952
24th ,,	MOREA*	10,911
31st ,,	MANTUA	10,902
7th April	MALWA	10,941
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st ,,	NARKUNDA†	16,227
28th ,,	MACEDONIA	11,089
5th May	CALEDONIA	7,622
12th ,,	PLASSY	7,393
19th ,,	MOLDAVIA†	15,800
26th ,,	CHINA	7,952

*Through steamers from China.
†Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
2nd February	WARFIELD*	6,060
16th ,,	MASULA*	7,261
7th March	MUNDRA*	7,275
16th ,,	DOMALA	8,441
30th ,,	MATIANA	8,900
13th April	MULBERA	9,100
27th ,,	MANTOLA	8,963
11th May	DUMANA	8,600
25th ,,	MEKKARA	8,985

*Cargo vessels only will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS & CHINA.

1923		
24th February	SOUDAN	
28th March	SICILIA	
28th April	SOUDAN	
31st May	SICILIA	

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923. 9th February	NARKUNDA†	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Dongola for China.
9th March	MOLDAVIA	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Karmala for China.
6th April	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Nyanza for China.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
1st Febry	BANKURA	Busra via K'war & Kara
2nd ,,	VASNA	Busra via Karac
3rd ,,	LINGA	Karachi viaK'war
5th ,,	VITA	Karachi via K'war
7th Febry	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1230.

KHANDWANI STEAMSHIP LINE

S. S. "ACCRA"

Will sail on 31st instant with Passengers and Cargo for:—MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, DUBAI, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH and BUSREH. Will also take TRANSHIPMENT CARGO for AMARA and BAGHDAD via BUSREH. The Steamer is equipped with WIRELESS. Electric Lights and Fans.

Accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class and Deck Passengers.

For Rates of Freight and Passage please apply to:—
DADA MIA KHANDWANI,
389, Memonwada, Bombay.
Telephone 2296.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Sails.
Suiyoan Maru.	Y Watanabe	5354	20 Jan.	2 Feb.
Awa Maru.	J. Saito.	6022	23 Jan.	10 ,,
Tamba Maru.	N. Wada.	5845.	18 Feb.	27 Feb.
Moji Maru	Y. Tomioka	3757	17 Feb.	28 Feb.
Rangoon Maru	K. Tautsumi	5059	2 March	14 March
Watasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6083	16 March	30 March.

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 279, 4362. Telegrams "YUSEN."

O. S. K.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES
TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE.

Steamers	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Depture
Andes Maru	K. Takahashi	7772	16 Jan.	1 Feb
Himalaya Maru	G. Matsuki	5229	26 Jan.	12 Feb
Luzon Maru	N. Kamisawa	3980	5 Feb.	19 Feb
Celebes Maru	T. Nishimura	5863	12 Feb.	28 Feb
Indo Maru	S. Kametaka	5064	27 ,,	15 ,,

For Particulars Apply to
T. DHAR, Manager.
P. O. Box No. 355.
Phone No. 2150.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
Bank Street.
BRANCHES.
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Teingtau
Hsiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Ylolio
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
R. M. HYNE,
Agent.

BANKING

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK,
(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established 1863.

Authorised Capital ..... Fl. 60,000,000 about £5,000,000
Paid-up Capital and Reserve Fund Fl. 75,000,000 about £6,250,000

HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST BRANCHES:

Ampenan	Palembang
Bandoeng	Pekalongan
Cheribon	Probinggo
Gorantolo	Semarang
Macassar	Soerabaia
Medan	Tjilatjap
Menado	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.
CHINA and JAPAN:—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.
BRITISH INDIA:—Bombay and Calcutta.
LONDON BANKERS:—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation, Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.
PARIS BANKERS:—Guaranty Trust Company, of New York.
NEW YORK BANKERS:—Farmers Loan and Trust Co., Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, Golman Sachs and Co.
Correspondents in every part of the World.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
214, Hornby Road (J. N. Petit Institute Building).
Post Box No. 876.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
W. J. de GRAAN,
Manager.

THE TATA
INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,50,66,525-8-0
Paid-up Capital and Reserves	Rs. 2,43,69,957-8-0
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,25,46,567-8-0

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
BRANCHES.
LONDON, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON, ETC.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Rates on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at the rate of 2½ per cent. from July to December on daily credit Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
Every facility offered for general and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America.
For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.
Head Office.
5, Wallace Street,
Fort, Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve funds F42,105,211 £3,508,767
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM
(Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
DUCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin	Medan	Sole
Banddoeng	Penang	Tebing Tinggi
Cheribon	Palembang	(Delhi)
Djember	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djecja	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Kota Radja	Samarang	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Soerabaia	Weltevreden
Macassar		

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—HORNBY HOUSE, Hornby Road.
D. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agents.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

RESULT OF 5TH VALUATION.
A BONUS of Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 Sum Assured has been allotted for the Quinquennium ending 1922 on all with Profit Policies.
SURPLUS of over 9½ LACS.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.

INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES,
ASIAN BUILDING,
Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO, LTD. LAHORE.
ESTABLISHED 1896.

The oldest Indian Life Office under Indian management.
1. Policies kept up automatically. No loss of 1 and forfeiture lapse.
2. Conditions Liberal.
3. Management easily accessible and sympathetic.
4. Financial position of the Company declared sound and strong as a result of Actuarial valuations. Decent Bonuses declared to Profit-participating Policy holders.
5. Female Lives also insured under certain tables.
6. Insurance Policies under all upto Date schemes issued. Energetic and respectable agents wanted all over India on liberal terms. Every patriotic Indian must make it a point to patronize "Bharat."

For particulars please apply to:—
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office,
303, Hornby Road (Top Floor) Bombay.
JIVANLAL G. PATEL,
Ch. Agent, B. I. Co., Ltd.
Richey Road,
No. 3127, Ahmedabad.

THE
NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	,, 11,86,84,250
PAID-UP	,, 1,18,68,425
TOTAL FUNDS	,, 1,57,15,435

HEAD OFFICE:
5, WALLACE STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Creber.
[illegible], Moore Street, ,, ,, J. W. Waddell.
[illegible] (U.S.A.) U. S. Managing Supreme Ballard

AGENCIES.

INDIA.
CALCUTTA—Tata Sons Ltd., Martin & Co. Ltd., Birla Bros. Ltd.,
MADRAS—Roshan M. A. Minulla. Hussain Saib & Co.,
KARACHI—Jamshed N.R. Mehta.
AHMEDABAD—Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.,
COCHIN, etc.,—Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

BURMA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co. Ltd., R. D. Tata & Co. Ltd.,

CEYLON.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F.M.S.
SINGAPORE—Barker & Co. Ltd. M.A. Nemazee & Sons.
PENANG—Behr & Co. Durege & Thomas Ltd.
KUALA LUMPUR—Harrison & Crosfield Ltd.
PT. SWEETENHAM—Harrison & Crosfield Ltd.
IPOH—Labrooy, Bros.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.
SOURABAYA (Java)—The London Rangoon Trading Co. (Java., Ltd.,
SAMARANG (Java)—Butterworth & Co.,
MEDAN (Sumatra)—S. D. Kaper & Co.,

FRENCH COCHIN-CHINA.
SAIGON—A. R. David.

SIAM.
BANGKOK—Compagnie Generale Francaise pourule Commerce & Industrie.

CHINA
SHANGHAI—W. R. Loxley & Co.,
PEKING—Perrin Cooper & Co.
TIENTSIN—Perrin Cooper & Co.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
KAMPALA—Narandas Rajaram & Co.

MAURITIUS—Scott & Co.

ZANZIBAR—Alli & Abdulrasul.

UNITED KINGDOM.
LONDON. { Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd. Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine Underwriters).

The Company is transacting FIRE MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, BAGGAGE & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

PERODONT
(Made in Germany)
ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-PASTE
Price 8 Annas per tube.
Can be had from all Chemists or from the
POPULAR PHARMACY
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
Branch:—Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

STATIONERY DRAWING & PAINTING MATERIALS.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
Price List on Application.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, HORNBY ROAD,
Opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" " to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department "The Bombay Chronicle Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A HINDU LADY, age over 30, knowing Hindi and English, to serve as a Teacher and a Companion. Apply to Box No. 8980, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6264

WANTED AT ONCE.—Experienced DRAUGHTSMAN. Apply Box No. 8981, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 15548

WANTED—MATRICULATED or GRADUATE HINDOO LADY to act as companion to and teach two grown up girls in Bania family. One knowing music and needle work preferred. Apply stating terms to DR. P. T. KOTHARY, Junagadh (Kathiawar.)
A 15530

WANTED—A LADY ASSISTANT DOCTOR for Shree Prankunverba Zanana Hospital, L. M. & S. or L. C. P. & S. with some hospital experience preferred. Pay from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 with private practice and free furnished quarters. Apply with testimonials to C.M.O. Dhrangadra.
A. C.15524.

WANTED—A Gowd Saraswat Brahmin Tenant, for a five-room Tenament in Konara Gowd Saraswat Brahmin Housing Society's Buildings at Andheri. About 10 minutes' walk from station. Healthy locality. Two water taps. Independent Privy and Bathroom and a garden plot. Rent Rs. 52/8 per month. Apply to Box No. 8983, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C15557

SALARY Rs. 100-230 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to those salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two days free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. 1. Rawalpindi.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—An influential SOLICITOR recently passed wantns engagement either as a paid assistant or as a partner in a well established firm of solicitors on reasonable terms. Please write to Box No. 8985. Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B. R.6279.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET.—First class pucca built GODOWN with stone floor 3250 sq. ft. near Byculla Club. Apply MACLEOD & Co., Sultan Building, Fort Street.
C 15495

TO LET—Airy and well-ventilated, large and small offices on the 3rd and 4th floor of Ismail Buildings, situated at the corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street, Fort. For rent and other particuars inquire of Mr. P. S. SHAH at Ismail Buildings between 1 and 4 p.m (S.T.) on office days. The offices open for inspection the whole day.
C R6157

TO BE LET.—In Parts of Whole. Very spacious and well situated pucca-built fire proof premises at the Vellard, Bombay next to Maharaja Scindia's Palace, very suitable for Show Rooms, Garage, large Godowns Workshops, Factory or Stores. Area 40800 sq. feet, with or without adjacent land. Apply to BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, Limited, 16, New Queen's Road, Bombay.
C15245

TO LET—For Banks and Offices (also available in partitioned floor areas of 500 to 800 sq. feet Rent Rs. 500 and upwards GULESTAN a new lofty and handsome building in business centre with unique position. Five doors and a basement, situated on No. 6, Napier Road, Fort, Bombay opposite Improvement Trust Offices. Ready for occupation. GROUND FLOOR specially suitable for two large Banks equipped with two strong rooms fitted with Chatwood fire and burglar-proof Standard Treasury steel doors. A BASEMENT and four more UPPER FLOORS for OFFICES. FLOOR and BASEMENT paved with Carara marble slabs and fitted with Doulton Sanitaryware, electric lights and fans, and one Strong Room as described above. Lift for 7 passengers. For further particulars apply PESTONJI D. PATEL on the premises.
C. R.6281.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET for Hindus only, ground floor of a Bungalow behind Wilson College. Apply DHIRAJLAL GHELLABHAI, 34, Chowpatty.

TO BE LET—OFFICE BLOCKS at Narsinha Mansion on Carnac Road, Opposite Police Commr's. Office. Apply to The BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES CO., LTD.
C 15470

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

ELECTRIC MOTORS available from stock in sizes of 3 to 75 B.H.P. for 230 or 400 Volts A. C. Supply and 1 to 20 B.H.P. for 230 or 460 Volts D. C. Supply, at lowest prices from THE INVICTA-ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homjee St., Circle, Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3825.
K 1

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

INDIAN POLITICS, List of Books, posted free, by TARAPOREVALA, Booksellers, Bombay.
L 15518

SPORTS.

JUDGE BY RESULTS.

1st	Extra	Meeting—5	wins,	5	places.
2nd	"	" 5	"	11	"
3rd	"	" 7	"	7	"
4th	"	" 4	"	10	"
5th	"	" 4	"	9	"
6th	"	" 6	"	8	"
7th	"	" 7	"	7	"
8th	"	" 5	"	7	"
9th	"	" 5	"	8	"
10th	"	" 5	"	7	"
11th	"	" 7	"	7	"

Total 60 wins, 86 places.

RACING EXPERT'S

Bombay results to date.
CONSULT HIM FOR THE BIG EVENTS, AND WIN.
Post Box 599, G. P. O., BOMBAY.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

£2 TO £30 MONTHLY—With two pounds you can make big income. We tell you what to do and how to do it. Wake up and start now. It is a quick certain way to earn money. Enclose 2 annas stamps. MARSHAL & Co., Sialkot City.
T. R.6276.

HAND WOVEN JHANG MADE best cheapest and pure KHADDAR. Hand spun, both wharf and woof, in chequred cloth dhoti and Khaddar. Trial orders solicited. SETH BOGAL RAM SHANTI LAL, Bankers khaddar merchant, Maghiana Jhang.
T R6199

RS. 50 and upwards.—A chance for persons desirous of owning a Typewriter. We have a number of machines for your selection. No reasonable offer refused. WARDEN & Co., Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone 1331.
T 15526

KASHMIR TWEEDS pure wool, suit length (7½ yds. by 24 in.) Rs. 11. Mention shade while ordering. Kashmir pure saffron Rs. 1-14 a tola. Silk embroidered leather hand-bags for ladies Rs. 2-8. Concession to trade. KASHMIR STANDARD TRADING Co., Srinagar.
T R6209

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPA RAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write to it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission to

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salphia.
(HOWRAH.)

P. S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy, V.P.P Charges As. 4.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

QUOTATIONS ARE INVITED for sinking in this town a dozen tube wells of about one hundred feet depth. If the scheme is a success, more wells are likely to be sunk.

A. NAYANAR,
President.

Municipal Office,
Nagercoil.
19th January, 1923.
C15544

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

ON and after the 1st February, 1923, our Office will be REMOVED to the 1st Floor of ISMAIL BUILDING, above The Eastern Bank.

OOSMAN JAMALL & SONS, LIMITED.
R6218

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

A COURSE OF LECTURE ON SOCIAL AND POLITICAL IDEAS IN AMERICAN LITERATURE.

PROFESSOR P. M. BUCK, M.A., Harvard, Professor of English in the University of Nebraska, U.S.A., and Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, Author of "Social Forces in Modern Literature," etc., and Exchange Professor to India under the auspices of the Carnegie Institute, will deliver a course of 5 lectures in the Convocation Hall of the University on the following days:—

Time.	Date	Subject.
5-45 p.m.	THURSDAY, 1st February	The American Doctrine of Individualism or the American Puritan.
5 p.m.	FRIDAY, 2nd February	Benjamin Franklin.
5-45 p.m.	SATURDAY, 3rd February	Transaudentalsim (Emerson).
5-45 p.m.	MONDAY, 5th February	Whitman, the poet of Democracy.
5-45 p.m.	TUESDAY, 6th February	Lincoln.

The Lectures are Open to the Public.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 24th January, 1923.
C15559

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "AWA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 25th January from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. RICHARDS of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. THE PROPRIETORS of the Punjab Alliance Auction Rooms, Lahore, Auctioneers to the North Western Railway, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the General Stores Depot, Karachi, on THURSDAY, the 15th February, 1923, and the following days commencing daily at 9-30 a.m. a collection of approximately 11,610 cwts. of wrought iron scrap.

The terms and conditons of sale will be notified at the time of auction.

C. F. LANGER.
Controller of Stores,
N. W. Railway.
Controller of Stores' Office,
Moghalpura (Lahore)
Dated 25-1-1923.
C15556

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. The PROPRIETORS of the Punjab Alliance Auction Rooms, Lahore, Auctioneers to the North Western Railway, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the General Stores Depot Moghalpura (Lahore) on MONDAY, the 5th February, 1923, and the following days, commencing daily at 9 a.m. a collection of approximately two thousand five hundred and eighty tons of wrought iron scrap and any lots of other scrap metals and machinery that may be available for sale.

The terms and conditions of sale will be notified at the time of auction.

C. F. LANGER.
Controller of Stores,
N. W. Railway.
Controller of Stores' Office,
Moghalpura (Lahore)
Dated 25-1-23.
C15555

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE FIRST MUNSIFF OF MYSORE.

O. S. No. 99 of 1922-23.

N. Venkatachar (Melcote). ..... Plaintiff
(1) N. Singara Iyengar, (2) Biligiri Rangachari, (3) N. Narasimha chari .....Defendants.

To

The 1st defendant N. Singara Iyengar, residing in c/o N. S Narasimha Iyengar, clerk office of tthe Dvelopment, Bombay.

TAKE NOTICE that the above suit has been filed against you by the plaintiff claiming Rupees. 1548-5-0 from yourself and the other defendants. The case is posted for hearing to 25-1-23.

(Sd.) M. S. KRISHNASWAMIROW.
Pleader Sautepet Mysore.
R. M. SREENIVASA IYENGAR.
Ramavilas Agrahar, Mysore.
Pleaders for Plaintiff.
C.15561.

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the undermentioned articles required for the Ahmedabad Municipality during the year 1923-24. Tenders should reach the Undersigned on the 12th February, 1913, MONDAY, before 4 p.m. Conditions and specifications can be had on application from the Store Keeper.

Name of article.	Approximate quantity required during the year 1923-24.
Petrol	2,000 gallons.
Crude Oil (Pesterine)	3,000 gallons.
Lubricating Oil s	90 Barrels.
Mobil ils	280 Gallons.
Kerosine oil	8,000 to 9,000 tins.
Cement	200 tons.
Hycol Fluid	460 gallons.
Hycol Powder	80 Cwts.
Canvas Hose 2½" dia.	4500 feet.

(Sd.) N. D. MEHTA,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Stores Department,
27th January, 1923.
C15551

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the following scrap metal and will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 1 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 22nd February, 1923.

Forms of tender containing quantity and conditions. etc., can be had from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2 per copy only.

1 Brass tube pieces.
2 Brass miscellaneous scrap.
3 Gun metal ingots.
4 Zinc scrap.
5 White metal.

G. E. R. SLADE.
Controller of Stores.
B. B. & C. I. Ry.
Mahalakshmi, Bombay, 19th January, 1923.
C.15469.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for (1) Annual Repairs, Petty Works, etc., for the General Branch, (2) colouring, whitewashing etc., the Municipal Buildings and (3) supply of materials, for the year 1923-24 will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on Thursday, the 8th day of February, 1923.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Bombay, 26-1-1923.
TA C15554

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

FOR SALE (a) Municipal Steam Roller of 4 tons weight and (b) two all day 3½ ton motor lorries will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 16th day of February, 1923. Separate Tenders for a and b should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant with a deposit of Rs. 500 for each tender.

The Dy. Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshops Foras Road, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Dated 27th January, 1923.
TA C15538

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that Mr. CHANDIRAM THAWARDAS, who was a partner in the family firm of Messrs. Thawardas Daryanamal and Sons, having their business at Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad Sind, has severed all his connections with the said firm of Messrs. Thawardas Daryanamal and Sons. And it is hereby notified that public should not deal with the said Chandiram Thawardas in future in the name of the firms at Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad Sind. Anyone dealing with him in contravention of this notice, will do so at his own risk and liability.

JETHSING GURBUX LALWANI,
Vakil, High Court,
For Messrs. Thawardas Daryanamal & Sons.
Bombay, Dated 29th Jan. 1923.
R6273

IN THE CIVIL COURT, SHIKARPUR

Suit No. 21 of 1921.

Mr. GHANSHANDAS son of Milkman of Shikarpur. Judgment—Creditor.

vs.

1. MASTER KAKUMAL CHATANMAL, Manager, Panchayat School, Chhipwala, Post. No. 3, Bombay and another. Judgment—Debtors.

To

The Deft. No. 1 Master Kakumal,

WHEREAS in the abovenamed suit Ghanshandas the decree holder has applied for the sale of your immoveable property, situated at Shikarpur, you are hereby informed that 11 a.m. of the 14th February, 1923, has been fixed for settling the terms of the proclamation of sale.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 10th day of January, 1923.

CLERK OF THE COURT.
C15554

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI MIYA HUSSAN SHAH KADRI VALLAD HAJI AJMATULLA SHAH KADRI has agreed to sell to my client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or claims against or to the same property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale gift, lease lien, charge, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office in Dubash Building, New Charni Road, Bombay, within fourteen days of the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that vacant piece or parcel of Foras land or ground with the messauge tenement and dwelling or shed standing thereon or which may be erected hereafter situate, lying and being at Delisle Road, in the Registration sub-District of Bombay, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 901 square yards or thereabout and being a portion of the land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 121 and 217, New No. 12035, New Survey No. 4/2945 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates under G Ward No. 1869 (3) and Street No. 865B and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Makanji Kuber and Karimbhai Tajbhai on or towards the South by the property of Pirojshah Jamshedji Joshi on or towards the East by the property of the Church and on or towards the West by the Government passage connecting with the road leading to the Globe Mill.

Dated this day of January, 1923.

KAMAL R. BHENDE,
M. A. L. L. B.
Purchaser's Pleader.
C.15558.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4758 of 1922.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 16th day of October, 1922.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V. rr 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

VALLABHDAS MATHURADAS, a firm, carrying on business at Mulji Jetha Market, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

PERIATHAMBY CHETTY, a firm, carrying on business in Bombay having their place of business at Pydhoni, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the defendants may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 13,712-11-0 with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from 12th day of October 1922 till judgment and the costs of the suit with further interest on judgment at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 27th day of February 1923, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by, some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTON MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 25th day of October, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. H. HOWARD.
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. H. HOWARD.

The 25th day of October, 1922.

Messrs. MULJEE THAKOREDAS & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

To

(1) Penaryna Kananana Periathamby Chetty.
and
(2) Penanyna Kananana Subharmani Chetty.

This Summons is served upon the firm and upon each of you as a partner of the Defendants firm.

MULJI THAKOREDAS & CO.
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
30-1-23.
C15560

KATOL
THE BEST INSECTICIDE POWDER.
Annas 12 per tin.
A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, Bombay.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggist

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES

AUCTION SALE OF KHAKI KULLAH, KHAKI COTTON PUTTIES, WAIST COATS LEATHER, HORSE RUGS, TENTAGE, MACKINTOSH, LEATHER JERKINS, HAVERSACKS, JACKETS, BLOUSES WARM FOLLOWERS, DASOOTI, CAPES COMFORTERS, FROCKS, KURTAS, SHIRTS, ETC., ETC.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant at 10-30 a.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO. will sell by Public Auction the above mentioned goods by order of the controller (sales) at the Colaba Depot (Old Army and Clothing Factory).

Sales are subject to certain conditions obtainable at the Auctioneers or the controller (sales) and which will be read before the commencement of the Auction Sale.

For inspection of goods apply to the Depot Officer or the Auctioneers.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INDUSTRIAL COTTON MILL TOGETHER WITH ITS BUILDING MACHINERY, LAND ETC., AT FERGUSION ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esq., the Receiver in Suit No. 5033 of 1922 (G. D. Billimoria vs. S. D. Billimoria) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 30th January, 1923, sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following:—

FIRST.—All that piece of Foras vacant land, situate at Ferguson Road without the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring about 3278 square yards and bearing new Survey Nos 1/2765 and 2/2800 and Collector's old Nos. 320, 321 and 322 and New Nos. A/12354 and A/12358 and bounded on the East by the property of Haji Salemohomed Haji Usman, on the West by a Beer Factory, on the South by the property leased to the Lesses and beyond that by Mayer Sassoon Mills, on the North partly by the property of Haji Salemahomed Haji Usman and partly by the Ferguson Road aforesaid and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward Nos. 2020, (3) and 2221 (1) and Street Nos. 1216 B and 1217.

SECOND.—All that piece of Foras vacant land, situate at Ferguson Road, without the Fort of Bombay admeasuring about 6000 square yards and bearing New Survey Nos. 1/2765 and 1/2766 and Collector's Old Nos. 320 321 and 322 and New Nos. A/12354 and A/12358 and bounded on the East by the property of Haji Salemahomed Haji Usman on the West by a Beer Factory, on the South by Meyer Sassoon Mills, on the North by the property of the Lessor and beyond that by Ferguson Road and are assessed by the Municipality under G Ward Nos. 2020 (3) and 2221 (1) and Street Nos. 1216B and 1217 together with the buildings standing thereon and the engine, boiler plant machinery and weaving looms about 101, and other accessories yarn in process loose yarn, etc., lying at the premises.

For further particulars apply to N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver. or to Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., at their office at 113, Esplanade Road.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 30th January, 1923.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4027.

AUCTION SALE OF 190 ROLLED STEEL GIRDERS OF CONTINENTAL MAKE AND 140 CAST IRON FLANGED PIPES OF ENGLISH MAKE.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 30th January, 1923, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Mangaldas Jesingbhai & Co., at their Godown at Love Lane, Mazagaon, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentors:—

190 Rolled Steel Girders, Cantinental Make including:—
101 Girders 8" x 4" 10'.5" long.
84 Girders 8" x 4" 25' long.
2 Girders 8" x 4" 14' long.
3 Girders 6" x 3" 24' long.

And 140 English Cast Iron Flanged Pipes including:—
81 Pipes 3".
36 Pipes 2½".
23 Pipes 5".
Terms 25 per cent deposit.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th January, 1923.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
125, Apollo Street West Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very Old China and Georgian Mahogany, and Blackwood Household Furniture, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 4th February 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Bombay Garrage premises, Apollo Bunder, opp. Yatch Club Chambers, the very rare and Old China and Mingworks old Black wood Georgian Mahogany furniture Zoonda almyrahs, blackwood inlaid carved round table, brass folding teapoys, chiffoniers blackwood palm stands, fancy cabinets, Chival glass, telescopic dining table on castors, sideboards, blackwood beds, chairs, easy chairs, pier and card tables etc. etc.

Property of Nigel F. Paton, Esq. of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay 30th Jan. 1923.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

GLOBE CINEMA
(SANDHURST ROAD)
TO-DAY
(Last instalment)
POWERFUL PATHE SERIAL
"THE TIGER'S TRAIL"
Episodes 13, 14, 15
Featuring RUTH ROLAND AND GEORGE LARKIN
also
PATHE PICTORIAL & COMIC

OUR NEW PLAY "LADHAINANTOR" BY MR. B. V. VAREKAR
Will Be Shortly Staged
UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
LALITKALADARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
FOUNDED BY LATE MR. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
of the novel 3 Hours Drama
Turungachya Darat
(On the Threshold of Jail)
BY MR. B. V. VAREKAR
on
THURSDAY the 1st February 1923 at 9 p. m. Sharp (S. T.)
and on
SATURDAY the 3rd Feb. 1923 at 9 p. m. Sharp (S. T.)
SUNDAY the 4th Feb. 1923 at 3 p. m. Sharp (S. T.)
at
THE NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
Plans and Tickets at the Company's Residence in Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaum.
PENDHARKAR AND CHAPEKAR,
Proprietors.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
Direction: MADAN THEATRES LTD.
TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 AND 10. P. M.
A PICTURE OF SURPRISES!
" THE GOLDEN SNARE "
" THE GOLDEN SNARE "
VIRILE ! STIRRING!! FINE !!!

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents
National Film Co's
New religious production
WAMAN AVATAR
OR
RAJA BALI
See how the Lord was born as a dwarf to fulfil the sacred Promise made in the GEETA—that is of vindicating justice and truth.
Time—5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.
Extra Shows on holidays at 3-30.
Popular Prices.

To-night & This Week
NOVELTY CINEMA
(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)
PRESENTS
National Film Co.'s Interesting Subject
BHARTUHARI
This
fine production shows how King Bhartuhari renounced this momentary world!
It
depicts a story of great renouncement.
Daily 4 shows :—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Extra Show on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays :—3-30 p. m.
Popular Rates.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Direction : MADAN THEATRES LD.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30.
MADAN THEATRES Ltd.
in association with
BANDMAN EASTERN CIRCUIT Ltd.
HAVE THE HONOUR TO PRESENT
THE GREAT! THE ONLY!!
THE INCOMPARABLE DANSEUSE!
ANNA PAVLOVA
ANNA PAVLOVA
ANNA PAVLOVA
THE WORLD'S GREATEST DANCER
Supported by
M. ALEXANDRE VOLININE,
First Dancer of the Imperial Theatre, Moscow
AND FULL COMPANY
OF
25 BRILLIANT ARTISTES 25
IN
RUSSIAN BALLET
TO-NIGHT Tuesday 30th
PROGRAMME No. I.
"AMARILLA," "CHOPINIANA,"
"DIVERTISSEMENTS" and
RUSSIAN DANCES.
Plans at ROSE & Co., Ltd. up to 6 p.m.
After 7 p.m, at the Theatre.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT 2ND WEEK
Presents
Pathe Superb Serial
THE SEVEN PEARLS
Featuring
MOLLIE KING
AND
CREIGHTON HALE
3 Episodes
Romance! THRILL ! Adventure

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday & Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO DAY AT 6-30 and 9-30 p. m.
MADAN THEATRES Ltd. presents
The World Famous Screen Star :
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
in His Million Dollar Production,
THE THREE MUSKETEERS
THE THREE MUSKETEERS
THE THREE MUSKETEERS
Having broken all records we have the pleasure of showing this tremendous epic for one week more at
EMPRESS THEATRE

Maharastra Natak Mandali
will stage at
BOMBAY THEATRE
AT
GRANT ROAD
ON
Wednesday 31st Jan. 1923 (9 P. M.) Night
PREM SANYAS.
Manager.

CAUSE LIST.

TUESDAY, 30TH JANUARY, 1920.)

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits.)

4528-22—Payne and Co, E G Husein and Co v Khalifa Rahimtulla Gulamahomed and ors, Mirza and M.

3214-22—Matubhai J and M, Esmail Velsey Patel v Bhatji Udhavji and ors, Manchershaw and N.

4092-22—Merwanji K and Co, Devidas Madhowji and ors v Vaidya Shantilal Gulabrai, Purshotamrai and Co.

4788-22—Shamrao M and H, Chhiba Kurson Patel v Dinbai Jalejar Ghista.

4385-22—Kharas and Co, Kaikhasroo Hormusji Baam and anr v Bai Pirojbai widow and anr.

4097-22—Thakoredas and D, Narandas Ambaram v Madhowji Tricumji, Dharamsi D and Co.

2018-20—Shroff and V, Gopiram Hurmukrai v Popat Lalji and Co, Smetham B and L.

4362-22—Mirza and M, Nurrudin Shaikh Adam and Co v Rudolph Random, Kharas and Co.

1985-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Sunkar Kokam, Tyabji D and Co

1986-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Muka Vastya, Tyabji D and Co.

1987-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Sunwar Kupji, Tyabji D and Co.

1988-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Doming Gasper, Tyabji D and Co.

1989-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Timbul Bendia, Tyabji D and Co.

1990-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Bai Baijibai, Tyabji D and Co.

1991-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Bastao Babul, Tyabji D and Co.

1992-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Barakia Loalia Patel, Tyabji D and Co.

1993-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Gulamali Mahomedalli and anr.

3690-22—Pathare and Co, Narayan Sakharam Pendhari v Hirji Mulji and anr, Mulla and M.

3991-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Malang bin Chaban, Tyabji D and Co.

3992-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Pascol Singhya, Tyabji D and Co.

3993-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v B L Thosar, Chubb and Co.

4406-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Niamat Haji Tar Mahomed, Tyabji D and Co.

4621-22—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Purshotamdas Mangaldas Nathubhai and ors v Multanchand Laxminarayan.

5218-22—Payne and Co, Dosabhai Merwanji Engineer v Pirojbai Mothabhai Sukhadwalla.

5209-22—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Shantabai v Bai Rangoobai widow and anr.

5678-22—Mehta L and Co, Sadanand Jagannath Maladker and ors v P Y Pinge and ors, N C Dalal and Co.

4245-22—Payne and Co., Tyabbhai Essabhai Thanawalla v Yarmahomed Ahmad Khan, Dharamsey D and Co.

4955-22—Craigie B and Co, Dosabhai Cowasji Patel and others v Nusserwanji P Engineer, Edgelow G W and Co.

5119-22—Merwanji K and Co, Rustom Sorabji Pomwalla and anr, Theodore Apostolo Vafiadis and anr, Judah and sons.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

TO RECORD FINDINGS.

Ap 87-22-1280-19—Daphtary F and D, Messrs V B Kusumgar and Co v The Bombay Sizing Stores Supplying Co., Merwanji K and Co.

REFERENCE.

L A Reference—19-22, J C G Bowen,—In Re Government v Bai Hirabai, Craigie B and C.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

Long Causes.

1493-18—Matubhai J and M, Abdul Hasis Haji Tyab v Suzooki and Co, Madhowji and Co.

1818-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Jetha Deoji and anr v Samalbhai Nathubhai and ors, Purnanand Cl. and J.

1942-20—Dharamsi D and Co, Gopalji Shamji v Goswami Shrikrishnavati Vakoji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co., Matubhai J M and Co.

526-22—Little and Co, Merwanji Sheriarji Kheshwalla v Wadilal Mangaldas and Co, Mehta L and Co.

814-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Chhabildas Nathubhai v Madhavdas Lalchand, Mulji and Th.

5343-21—N C Dalal and Co, Gooculdas Ramdas v Narandas Amerchand and ors, Khambatta and Co, Thakoredas and Co.

3219-22—Mantri and Co, Ismail Ramji and Co, Meherally Laduck Nathoo, Khandwalla and Co.

3196-22—Jehangir M and S Motilal Fulchand Jamsetji Noroji Gamdia Mulla and M.

SHORT CAUSE.

3184-21—Mulla and M Laichand Damodhar H J Narsinghlal Ghanshyamdas and Co Madhowji and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

2412-21—Thakoredas and Co Madangopal Kisonlal Banslal Bhikhraj Bhashanker K and G, Jamsetji E and D, Unwalla P and P.

1106-21—Shroff and V, Pirojsha Merwanji Chichgar v Bryce and Co, Unwalla P and P.

FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUE.

4218-21—Soonderdas and Co Jodhaji Mohsinghji The Liverpool London and Globe Insurance Co Ltd and another Bhaishanker K and G.

LONG CAUSES.

4311-22—Crawford B and Co, Frederick Henry Andrew and another v Gilman and Co, Payne and Co.

496-18—Unwalla P and P, Akberally Jiwanji Master and another v Kulsumbai, widow and others, Little and Co., Amin and D.

3176-22—Payne and Co, The Indian Construction Ltd (In Vol Liquidation) v Khan Bahadur Mahomedally Abdul Kadar, Wadia G and Co.

3821-22—Kanga and S, Motilal Dayaram v. Yeshwant Ganashaw Nadkarni, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4312-22—Patell and E, Jehangir Rustomji Patell v Ardeshir Sheriar Irani, Shah and Ch.

4329-22—Parelkar M and B, David A M Meer and Co v J K Hakim, G B Pandya.

4330-22—Parelkar M and B, David A M Meer and Co v A K Hakim, G B Pandia.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

S C Ct 985/1444-19—Dikshit M and Co, Cooverji Valji and ors v Jayshanker Jugeshwar and ors v Ardeshir H D and Co, Chitnis K and M.

392-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Mahomed Jamal Fakir Mahomed and ors v Rehmatbai widow and ors, Unwalla P and P.

86-17—Payne and Co, Mahomedally Jusub Ibrahim and anr v Nawal Behram Jinji-ud-Dawlat Bahadur, Pandia and Co.

3775-22—Jamsedji R and D, Prakashchand Motilal v Raoji Motichand and another, Amin and D, Jamsedji R and D.

1796-18—Captain and V, Jadaoji Deokaran v Harjiwan Dayabhai and others, Kanga and S, Motichand and D.

1647-21—Madhowji and Co, Mirzamal Pakermal v Ramsarup Dewakaram, Khandwalla and Co.

173-21—Amarshand and M, Minocher K Kantilal and Co v Gustadji Shapurji Mulla and M.

179-21—Hiralal Th and Co., Nadershah Shariarji Rabadi v Shirinbai Bapuji Musa, Mulla and M.

195-21—Shums A Tyabji, Mrs. Dhakubai Patwardhan, v Damoder Savlaram Yandi Hiralal Th and Co.

197-21—Motichand and D, Hansraj Karsondas, v Ramchhoddas Harjiwandas, Dikshit M and Co.

213-21—N C Dalal and Co, Goculdas Damodersdas v C M Brothers and Co., Purnanand Cl and J.

215-21—S A Tyabji, Bai Asiatbai v Haji Mahomed Haji Ebrahim, Captain and V.

S C Ct-17/308-21—The New Piece Goods Bazar Co Ltd, Kapurchand Ramchand v Tyabji D and Co.

S C Ct-305/3539-21—Ardeshir H D and Co., Mathuradas Vishram and another v Morarji Govindji, Mulla and M.

S C Ct 343/3957-21—Surveyor and Co, L P Sudgen v The New Electric Totalizer Co., Ltd, Mulla and M.

S C Ct 13-239-21—Tyabji D and Co, Kheshavram Gordhandas Potdar, Moolraj Daulatram, Malvi M R and Co.

3558-20—Tyabji D and Co, Sukhanand Gurmukhrai, Kallianji Vardhman and others, Captain and V.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

2992-22—N C Dalal and Co, Lakhmidas Tribhuwandas v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

CONTESED SHORT CAUSE.

4501-22—Captain and V, The Laxmi Flour Mils Ltd. Bhicumchand Papoorchand Purnand Cl and J.

UNDEFENDED LONG CAUSES.

1275-17—Payne and Co, Ghanchi Suleman Ahmed Bashir, Ghanchi Ebrahim Rassool and anr.

ADJOURNED SUMMONS.

5356-22—Mehta L and Co, Bhurabhai Jailram Mistry v Vithaldas Pranjiwandas, Malvi M R and Co.

5499-22—Payne and Co., Saley Mahomed Haji Ahmed Noorani and others v The Advocate-General of Bombay.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

2506-22—Mulla and M, W H Pullan and Co. Ltd v L L Talley and Co., Dallas and Co.

1306-22—Mehta L and Co, Yahya G Khairulla v Manji Shivji Bros, Shah and Ch.

4745-22—N C Dalal and Co, Panachand Kasturchand v Vadilal Sakalchand, M B Chothia and Co.

4798-22—N C Dalal and Co, Panachand Kasturchand v Jugjiwandas Chhagan, Mehta L and Co.

4800-22—N C Dalal and Co, Panachand Kasturchand v Popatlal Girdharlal, Purnanand Cl and J.

LONG CAUSES.

4038-22—Khambatta and Co, Vanchand Lalchand v Heernapmal Keshavram and others, Mulji Th and Co., Khambatta and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

3591-22—Crawford B and Co, The Allahabad Bank Ltd v James Kieth Fisher and Co, Payne and Co, Craigie B and C.

2659-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Sunderrao Gopinath Jayakar v Ramchandra Vinayak Oka, Dabholker and Co.

2148-20—Dallas and Co, Kanji Premji v Krishnaji Kesrimal and anr, Payne and Co.

2149-20—Dallas and Co. Kanji Premji v Krishnaji Keshrimal, Payne and Co.

3773-22—Jamsedji R and D, Prakaschand Motilal v Rawji Motichand and anr, Amin and D, Jamshedji R and D.

1513-22—Malvi M R and Co, Bai Sunderabai widow v Rawji Jugjiwan and ors, Mulji Th and Co.

5154-22—Motichand and D, Chaturbhoj Vaghji Vyas v The Exchange Prospecting Co, Judah and S.

(Continue from column 6.)

linseed oil cakes, F F Campbell; 1000 cwt myrabolums, B Damjee; 13513 cwt. myrabolums, P. Mathooradas; 1925 cwt linseed cake expela, Birla Bros.; 1750 cwt kardie expella, Birla Bros.; 2750 cwt niger expella, Birla Bros. 2062 cwt. ground nut oil cakes, L. Ebrahimjee

S S Trafford Hall for Marseilles—3600 cwt. mustard seed, Volkart Bros.; 2000 cwt ground nut, Volkart Bros.

S S Warfield for Hamburg:—165 bales Ind. cotton raw, K H Kayani; 20 bales Ind. cotton raw, K Visram; 651 bales oily cotton fly, H B Bode; 110 bales Ind. cotton raw, The Bombay Co.

S S Istria for Hamburg:—165 bales Ind. cotton raw, M Amersey; 448 bales cty. cotton fly, K Visram; 110 bales cty. cotton fly, V. Jivandas; 200 cwt. Ind. cassia, Pakhade Bros. 3000 cwt ground nuts, Rally Bros.; 670 bales Ind. cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 165 bales Ind. cotton raw, The Bombay Co. 165, Ind. cotton raw, The Bombay Co., 80 bales cty. cotton fly, Warner and Co.

S S Istria for Hull:—14,00 cwt. Ind. cotton seed, Rally Bros.

S S Grelgrant for Marseilles—2500 tons manganese ore, King King and Co.

S S Gutenfels for Rotterdam:—1999 cwt. ground nuts, Rally Bros.

S S Siamense Prince for Antwerp:—220 bales Ind. cotton raw, R D Tata.

S S Siamense Prince for Ghent:—1095 bales Ind. cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 220 bales Ind cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Branfels for Ghent:—116 bales Ind cotton raw, Langley.

S SCastle Moon for Hull—4000 cwt castor seed, E D Sassoon;

S S Algic for New York:—205 cwt Ind. condiment, Omen and Ockell 4159 cwt myrabolums F F Campbell; 720 cwt. myrabolums, C. Jivanlal; 300 cwt. cummin seed, C Jivanlal; 201 cwt funnel seed, C Jivanlal; 512 cwt dry chillies, C. Jivanlal; 100 cwt yellow miler, C Jivanlal; 250 cwt gum Persian, M Jafferbhoy; 100 cwt. funnel seed, M Jafferbhoy; 300 cwt gum Karaya, J J Gabhoy; 1999 cwt. myrabolums, Damjee 130 cwt crushed bones, J Paramanand 300 cwt gum olibanium, G. Veerji; 204 cwt. gum kendaya, D Manji; 525 cwt. gum kendaya, S Khetsu; 266 cwt. gum ghatty, S Khetsu; 200 cwt castor seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Hungaria for Trieste:—56 bales clean cotton waste, D Bhamji.

S S Hungaria for Venice:—00 bales Ind. cotton raw, Vardhuman Bros.

S S Favignana for Genoa:—5700 cwt Ind. cotton seed, Rally Bros.

S S Pulua for Kobe:—300 bales Ind. cotton raw, H Rambhagat; 200 bales Ind. cotton raw, Suzuki and Co

S S Maroran Maru for Kobe:—400 bales Ind. cotton raw, H Rambhagat; 200 bales Ind. cotton raw, Suzuki; 300 bales Ind. cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 800 bales Ind. cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Jeynore for KoKbe:—400 bales Ind. cotton raw, T M KaKisha; 500 bales Ind. cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Jeynore for Osaka—700 bales Ind. cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S Andes for KoKbe:—100 bales Ind cotton raw, Ralv Bros.; 50 0bales Ind. cotton raw, N M Kaisha.

S S Andes for Yakaichi:—500 bales Ind cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Andes for Nagasaki:—500 bales Ind. cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Mymalsa Maru for KoKbe—153 bales cotton, G KaKranjia; 100 bales Ind. cotton raw, S Hemraj.

IMPORTS.

S S Andes from Yokkaichi. Agents O S Kaisha :—

From Nagaya:—145 bales cotton yarn 987 cases porcelain.

From Osaka:—548 bales cotton yarn 150 bales grey cotton yarn, 100 bales cotton drill, 93 bales grey cotton drill; 510 bales cotton sheeting 15 bales grey cotton shirting 10 cases white shirting 10 cases striped drill 50 cases sulphur matches.

From Kobe:—181 bales large cotton yarn, 75 cases sulphur matches, 267 cases safety matches, 50 cases lined camphor tablet, 47 cases porcelain ware, 50 cases enamelled ware, 300 cks. red lead, 50 bags dried ginger.

From Tokyo:—237 bales cotton yarn.

From Yokohama:—15 cases cotton boot lace.

From Moji:—80 bales large cotton yarn.

From Hongkong:—50 bags sugar candy 300 bdles cassia, 29 bkts. China roots.

From Singapore —116 cks. logs, 357 bdles Rattans, 134 bags coffee; 99 bags gum Benjamine; 595 bags betelnuts, 114 cases nut megs, 1200 bags sago flour, 50 bags tapioca flour

S S Bharata from Rangoon. Agents B I S N Company Ltd.:—4530 bags rice, 3376 bdles teak boards, 981 pcs. teak boards, 769 pcs. teak squares; 596 pcs. teak posts, 2403 pcs. teak planks, 673 pcs. teak decks, 75062 pcs. teak scantlings, 14014 bdles teak scantlings, 25 tins Chinese sauce.

S S Usuri Maru from Cardiff. Agents M B Kaisha:—5872 tons coal.

S S Bone from Rangoon. Agents Shaw Wallace.—616435 gallons benzine, 449840 galls kerosene oil, 984 casks lubg. oil, 30 casks mineral grease.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 29.

S S Chybassa, Gulliver, Rangoon.
S S Umta, Partridge, Moulmein.
S S Masula, Holman, London.
S S Nagpore, Norman, Shanghai.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Gutenfels, for Hamburg.
Steamer Karapara for Durban, etc.

S S Chybassa—The B I S N Company's steamer Chrybassa, 4022 tons, Captain M. Gulliver, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Umta:—The B I S N Company's steamer Umta, 3402 tons, Captain H Partridge, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a general cargo.

S S Masula:—The B I S N Company's steamer Masula, 4454 tons, Captain R A Holman, arrived in harbour yesterday from London with a general cargo.

S S Nagpore:—The P and O S N Company's China and Japan mail steamer Nagpore, 3280 tons, Captain N H Norman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, January 29.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Cl Maenab 3816 Malabar 5/2 J Finlay & Co.
3 Malwa 5904 London 3/2 M M & Co.
2 Braunfels 3553 Antwerp N F Graham & Co.
10 Meerkerk 5886 Calcutta 2/2 E D Sassoon.
12 City Rangoon 4272 Kachi NF K N & Co.
13 Anglo Colombian 533 Dunkirk 1/2, T M & Co.
14 Antor 2268 Hull, 27/1 Scindia S N Co.
15 Siamese Prince, 3058, Antwerp, 3/2, Graham and Co.
16 Pencarrow, 2985, Dunkirk, 31/1, S S N Co.
17 Grelgrant, 3056, Marseilles, N.F., S. S. N Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Massilia 9251 Liverpool 3/2 Graham & Co.
2 Hungaria 4287 Trieste 1/2 L Triestino.
3 Bankura, 1905, P. Gulf, 1/2, M M & Co
Jetty Jeypore 3220 China 6/2 M M & Co.
8 Urbino 3224 Kachi 3/2 J. Finlay & Co.
16 Parignana 2284, Genoa, 302 M Italiana.

PRINCES DOCK.

A Muroran Maru 3257 Japan 3/2 N Y Kaisha.
C & R Trafford Hall, 3437, Kachi, 10/2, K N and Co.
D & E Ula, 3426, Kachi 1/2, M M & Co. Co.
P Andes Maru 4847, Japan 1/2 O S Kaisha.
2 Kaiser-I-Hind 5989, London 10/2 M M & Co.
4 Warfield 3806, Hamburg 3/2
7 Gutenfels 5848, Kachi 15/2, Graham & Co.
1 Istria 3428, Hull N.F., Scindia S N Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Khyber due about 2nd February P & O Co.
Narkunda due about 9th Feb., P & O Co.
Caledonia due about 16th Feb., P & O Co.
Devanha due about 23rd Feb., P & O Co.
China due about 2nd March, P & O Co.
Moldevia due about 9th March P and O. Co.

FROM LONDON.

Pruth due about 28th January Agent B S N Co.
Domala (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Elysia due about 2nd February Agent Graham Co.
Melford Hall due about 2nd February Agent K N Co.
Clan Maldoch due about 5th February, Agent J F Co.
Vindelia (not fixed) Agent Graham Co.
City of Karachi due about 18th February, Agent K N Co.
Circassia (not fixed), Agent Graham Co.
Clan Ogelvy due about 18th February Agent, F J Co.
1 City of Yokohama (not fixed) Agent K. N Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Tugela due about 8th February, Agent Graham Co.

FROM HULL.

City of Florence (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
Aristo (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
2 Crossby Hall (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
2 Othello (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG, ETC.

Trelevan (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
3 Wildenfels due about 7th February Agent Graham Co.

FROM ROTERDAM.

Ridderkerk due about 10th February, Agent D Sassoon Co.
Kondekirk due about 3rd March, Agent D Sassoon Co.
4 Streefkerk (not fixed) Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Sirena due about 31st Jan., Agent L T Co.
5 Pilsna due about 20th February Agent L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Benares due about 12th February Agent Graham Co.
Eastern Knight (not fixed) Agent Volkert Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Saigon Maru due about 30th January, Agent O S K.
Luzon Maru due about 3rd Feb., Agent O S K.
Celebes Maru due about 12th February.
6 Tamba Maru due about 13th February Agent N Y K.

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due about 9th February, Agent P and O Co.
Nagpore due about 3rd Feb., Agent P & O Co.
7 Banca due about 24th March Agent P and O Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Macedonia due about 23rd February, Agent P and O Co.

FROM DURBAN, ETC.,

Korea due about 11th February, Agent B I S N Co.
Taroba due about 25th February Agent B I S n Co.
9 Clan Ranald (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 29.

S S Malwa for London:—14 bales tanned cow hides, L Hasan; 32 bales tanned cow hides, P. Hassan; 12 bales goat skin, H R Raheman; 35 cwt. corriander seed, H A Jariwalla; 25 cwt. fish maws, H A Mohomed; 99 cwt cassia flour, P Manufacturing; 3 bales cotton curtains, B J Bhumgara.

S S Kaiser-I-Hind for London:—105 cwt. gum Arabic, C. Kooverji.

S S Kaiser-I-Hind for Middlesborough:—750 tons, manganese ore, The S. Syndicate.

S S Missilia for Liverpool:—16 bales wool raw, N Gopaldas; 46 bales wool raw, The Bombay Co.; 437 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, Birla Bros.; 1000 cwt. myrabolums, B Damjee; 42 bales wool raw, H Balkisandas; 10 tons sliced potash, H B Makerrow.

S S Trafford Hall for Liverpool:—800 cwt.

(Continued on column 5).

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 27.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		—	2,4000
„ Exports to Great Britain		—	19,000
„ „ to Continent	..	—	Nil,
Futures at New York	March	—	27.63
„ „ „	May	—	27.89
„ „ „	July	—	27.57
„ „ „	Oct.	—	25.15
Spot Cotton at New York	..	—	27.80
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	..	—	28.00
Futures at New Orleans	May	—	27.40
„ „ „	July	—	27.41
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		—	12 3/16
Demand Bills		—	..
Silver Commercial bars U. S. mined		—	99 5/8
Do. Foreign		—	66

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Liverpool, 27th January, 1923.

Total in Sight	8,735.000
Egyptian-Visible Supply	634,000
East Indian	241,000
American	3,460,000
Other	268,000
Total Sales	47,000
East Indian Sales	1,100
Total Speculation	..
„ Export	..
East Indian Export	..
East Indian Stock	51,000
„ „ Forwarded	4,600
„ „ Actual Export	..
„ „ Imports	..
„ „ Speculation	1,100
American Afloat	90,000
East Indian Afloat	27,000
Total Afloat	1,99,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 27.

Rentes 3 per cent	58 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	32 3/16
„ „ 2 months hence ..	31 1/4
Closing Tone of silver steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rates per cent since 17th July 1922,	£3
Interest day to day loans	1
„ „ 7 day Market loans ..	1 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers unsettled ..	£ 1-4 11-16 to 1/4 1-2.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 19 1/4
Hongkong	118 1/2
National	46
P. and O. Banking Corporation ..	£ 13 3/4
Eastern Bank	5 1/4

WAR LOANS ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90 ..	£ 88 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 90
War loan 5% 1929/47 ..	£ 100 7/8
Consols 2 1/2 %	56 5/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% ..	38 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan) ..	66 1/2
Govt. Securities 3% ..	57 1/2
3 per cent Indian Loan ..	£ 115 1/2

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris .. France .. 73-40

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 27.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—82 1/2 lbs Jan.-Feb. Sellers	45/3
Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs Jan.-Feb. Sellers	45
Australian Jan.-Feb. Sellers ..	50 6
Karachi Barley Jan.-Feb. ..	28
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Jan.-Feb Sellers ..	48/6
„ Red Karachi 480 lbs. C. I. F. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	48
Tone :—Inactive.	

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Real Bold Jan.-Feb, Sellers	£ 17 1/4
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, per ton	..
LINSEED Argentine Jan-Feb S llers	£ 17 1/2
RAPESEED, Brown Cawnpore per ton opened Firmer closed without change	
LINSEED, Bombay per ton nather dearer Jan.-Feb. Nominal ..	£ 20
LINSEED Plate Export 44,000 Tons Jan-Feb Sellers	..
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Jan.-Feb Paid..	9 3/8
TORIA RAPESEED—Jan.-Feb. Buyers	£ 17 3/8

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar C. & F, Calcutta Nominal	16-18 Feb.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar. Sellers	20 9
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Feb.-Mar. Sellers	21/1 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Feb.-Mar. Buyers	21 1/2

METALS.

English best Selected Copper ..	£ 69
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 65 3/4
Copper Braziers	82
Yellow Metal	7 7/8
Hard spelter	29 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	£ 18 5/8

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Feb-Mar,	17 1/4
Plantations First Latex Crepe Jan. ..	17 3/8
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay .. Tone :—Easier.	13/6

HALF-TONE AND LINE BLOCKS
ARE DONE AT
The Bombay Chronicle Studio
SPECIAL RATES FOR ADVERTISERS AND COMMERCIAL HOUSES.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Jan. 29.

A further drop of 7 points has been reported in New York futures. Liverpool was closed on Saturday. The American market declined on continued long liquidation. The dominating factor at present is the disturbed political situation which holds the market in check, and if this is once cleared values would run on a distinctly higher level. Regarding the future of our market we continue to look for higher prices as we are still very much out of parity with New York. The rise in Exchange which was a distinctly bearish factor does not appear to be lasting as the rate has again declined. We think the present level of prices attractive and recommend buying.

The Marwari Bazar opened barely steady this morning at Rs. 495¼ for F.G.M.G. Broach April/May and on buying by Marwari operaters the prices touched Rs. 496¼. On selling by Marwari jobbers the values eased to Rs.495. At this level offices and commission houses were buyers and the market gradually went up till Rs. 499 which rate was quoted at , 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 499. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 498 and going down by half a rupee closed at Rs. 499. on buying by offices and Marwari operators.

Fine M.G. Oomra March opened at Rs.445 and advanced to Rs. 448 in sympathy with the advance in Broach. There was nothing doing in this contract. F.G.M.G. Bengal March was nominally quoted at Rs. 361.

Our market for ready cotton was dull on Saturday last and the inquiry was very small.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Liverpool due to open to-day about 35 to 32 points lower.

We have received the following cable from Messrs. Weld and Co., Liverpool dated the 27th instant.

"Continued long liquidation absorbed by Commission and spot houses buying. Think long liquidation about over. Advise buying."

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Jan. 29.

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	April-May	..	499
F. G. Bengal	March	..	364
Fine Oomra	March	..	448

E. I. C. A. LD. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

			Rs.
F. G. M. G. Broach	April-May	..	499
F. G. M. G Bengal	March	..	364
F. G. Southern	May-June	..	449
Good Southern	May/June	..	514

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

Description	Super-Fine	F	Good	
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	415	400	380	365
M. G. Oomra's No. 4 ..	425	470	455	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1..	520	505	490	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	505	490	475	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 4 p.m. on 27th Jan, 1922.

Cotton	20,954	Bales
Wheat	12,588	Qrs
Linseed	1,541	„
Rapeseed	3,627	„
Gingellyseed	4,471	„
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	11,553	„
Castorseed	4,034	„
Rice	6,983	„
Myrabollams	1,902	„
Cottonseed	25,730	„
Mowraseed	1,163	„
Gram	2,066	„
Jawar	504	„
Masur	601	„
Barley	Nil	
Bajra	3,768	„
Coal	5,884	Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 25/1.
Bars Gold forward 25/0/6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 24/12.
Bars Silver ready 80/8.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 80/7.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 79/4.

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 3/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 23/32.
On London—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 7/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 7/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/4 7/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 11/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 3/4.
Tone of exchange :—Uncertain and nominal.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 494.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 524.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 514.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 151¼.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 143.
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 168.
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 231.
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 172.
On New York—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 315.
London Gold ready sh. 89-10.
London Silver ready d. 32-3.
London Silver forward d. 31-4.
Tone of Silver—Steady. India buying.
Market rose on small supply.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.64½.
French Exchange Frcs. 73.40.
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 24.90.
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 81.70.
Italian Exchange Liras 96.70.
German Exchange Mrks. 120000.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 57/8.
5 per cent War Loan 88.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923 99/8.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 99/4.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 99/12.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 67.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 94/8.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 67.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 45 94/8.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 67.

SHARES.

Market closed quiet owing settlement
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

BANKS.

Imperial 1320, India 91, Central 34/8, Tata Bank 14/8 and Eastern 76.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2400, Alliance 230, By Cotton 870, By. Dyeing 1362/8, Bradbury 830, Century 635, Cent. India 3130, Colaba Land 1890, Coorla 185, Cresent 400, Edw. Sassoon 385, Elphiston 102/8, Fazulbhoy 1110, Gokak 200, Ind. Bleaching 220, Ind. Malwa 567/8, Jamshed Mfg. 315, Kastoorchand 470, Khatao 410, Kohinoor 1830, Luxmi Cotton 5100, Madhavrao Scd. 145 Mathuradas 550, M. Petit 3800, New Great 395 New City 530, Pabani 660, Pearls 835, Phoenix 795, Premier 115 Shapurji 208/12 Simplex 510 Swan 910, Swadeshi 3260, Tata Mill 770 and Vishnu Cotton 2050.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 415, B. Burma 440, B. Burma N. I. 136, Bt. Burma Pet 7/8, B. Tram 102/8, B. Steam 152/8, Bundi Cement 25/8, Ind. Cement 192/8, Kauri Ord. 187/8, Katni Defd 920 xd, New India 20, Shivrajpur 29/8, Tata Iron Ord. 53/12, Tata Iron Defd. 166/4 Tata Hydro 725, Tata Oil 42/8 and Scindia Steam 8.

FLUCTUATIONS.

Jan. 29.

Name.	Opening rates	Maximum.	Minimum	Closing rates
Indore Malwa ..	570	..	..	572-8
Colaba ..	..	..	..	1900
Crescent ..	400	..	397-8	389-12
Kohinoor ..	1825	..	1810	1830
Nagpore Ordy.	3110	3130	..	3125
New Great ..	595	..	585	592-8
Pearl ..	837-8	..	830	835
Phoenix ..	..	..	..	800
Bombay Cotton ..	..	..	..	870
Bombay Dyeing ..	1382-8	..	1360	1365
Sir Shapoorji ..	207-8	210	..	208-12
Simplex ..	507-8	515	..	512-8
Swan ..	..	..	..	920
Swadeshi ..	3250	..	3220	3260
Century ..	622-8	..	..	632-8
Alcock ..	..	..	..	420
Indian Cement Ordy. ..	..	..	..	192-8
Katni Cement Ordy. ..	..	..	..	190
Katni Cement Defd. ..	..	..	..	940
Tata Steel Defd. ..	160	170	..	165
Tata Steel Ordy. ..	..	..	..	55
Bundi Cement ..	..	..	..	25
Bombay Burma, Old ..	..	..	..	440
Bombay Burma, New ..	..	..	..	135
Bombay Steam, Ordy.	..	..	..	150
Bombay Electric Tramway.	103-12	..	..	101-4
Central India Mining ..	..	..	..	23
Shivrajpur ..	..	..	..	30

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 29th Jan. 1923.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 7/16
Bank Demand	1-4 15/32
Doc Acceptance 3 m/s	1-4 7/8
Fcs Demand	476
American Dollars	317
Honkong Dollars	168
Shanghai	231
Japan	151 1/2
Singapore	172

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan. 29th 5 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants Association :—

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 ..	51 0 0	7 8 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	49 0 0	7 6 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla ..	51 0 0	7 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	9 8 0	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 12 0	10 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 4 0	10 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	12 8 0	13 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	12 2 0	12 10 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	72 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	69 0 0	13 14 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	67 0 0	13 10 0
Teelseed Black	62 0 0	12 10 0
Poppyseed, White	12 8 0	13 4 0
Groundnute	64 0 0	13 0 0
Mowraseed	6 10 0	6 14 0
Barley	32 0 0	.. ..
Castorseed	54 0 0	10 12 0
Cotton Seeds-Ready Delivery	36 0 0	5 4 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	7 7 0	
Linseed May	12 6 6	

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay Jan. 29.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi :—	
Textile	1 1 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 6
Tata	1 0 0
Elphinstone	1 1 3
Longcloth (Full weight) No. 34-40 inches :—	
Rachael per lb.	..
Standard per lb.	1 9 0
Century per lb.	1 8 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 9 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 10 0
Textile per lb.	1 9 6
Phoenix	1 9 6
Pearl	1 9 0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh)	1 7 0
Elphinstone (Balti)	1 10 6
Jacob (Four Minar)	1 10 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203 :—	
Rachael per lb.	1 10 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	..
Pearl per lb.	1 9 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 10 6
Longcloth X quality :—	
Rachael per lb.	1 10 6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 10 0
Kohinoor per lb.	1 9 6
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34-40 :—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 8 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 8 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 7 6
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	..
E. D. (Sassoon (Gun) per lb. ..	1 7 6
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb.	1 7 6
Salita—	
Century per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 0
Grey Drill Century—	
No. 1125 per piece	15 0 0
No. 125 1/2 per lb.	13 12 0
Dhooties :—7. 8 and 9 yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb, ...	1 10 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Dhooties :— 10 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 10 0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills :—	
Standard per piece	6 14 0
Phoenix per piece	6 14 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 14 0
Hindustan per piece.	7 4 0
Check 5¼ 2 lb. Grey Drill :—	
Textile per piece	7 2 0
Pearl per piece..	7 10 0
Bleached Check :—	
Textile per piece	..
Kasturchand per piece	8 8 0
Bombay United per piece	8 4 0
Black Check 5 lbs :—	
Textile per piece	9 0 0
Spring per piece	..
E. D. Rachael	7 10 0

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S WEEKLY REPORT.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 3rd instant, was £125,655,985 as compared with £125,623,200 on on the previous Wednesday.

Practically the whole of the gold offered for sale this week with licence for export was sold to India. The demand was so large that more than double the quantity could have been taken for the same quarter had it been available.

The India Council resumed the sale of rupee exchange yesterday—50 lakhs were offered for tender and were allotted at not less than 1s. 4 1/16d. The "Times of India" under date of December 23rd last thus commenced upon the currency situation :—

"Exchange is firm as banks are forced to draw on London for money, the Bank of England rate being 3 per cent against the Imperial Bank's 6 per cent. The money situation dominates the exchange market more at the moment than the trade situation both here and in Calcutta. The balance of trade in India's favour in November was 596 lakhs, and it is considered that the Secretary of State for India should take advantage of the improved trade situation by selling Council Bills. A postponement of the sale of Councils may raise exchange rates but this can only be shortlived as a rise in exchange will help to cheapen both gold and silver and lead to larger imports of both metals."

Gold valued at $2,924,000 has arrived in New York $1,354,000 from Alexandria, $1,175,000 from London, and $395,000 from France. During the ten months ending October last, the net import of gold into New York was $198,185,305.

The Reichsbank's purchase price for the 20 mark gold piece has been fixed at 26,000 paper marks.

SILVER.

Though the market has lately been steady prices have shown considerable vacillation, and it has been difficult to foresee from day to day the quotations to be expected on a succeeding day. To-day, owing to a lack of Indian support and some speculative sales, there was a heavy fall of 3/4d. in the quotation for cash silver and of 7/16d. in that for forward delivery.

Prices have been mainly sustained by the demand for immediate delivery, either for shipment to India or for covering bear operations, and the very wide difference between the prices for cash and forward delivery tended to check speculative sales for forward delivery which otherwise would have been more in evidence. America has been more disposed to sell, and China has placed considerable amounts for offer. A few Continental sales have taken place. The bulk of purchases have been on Indian account.

The total amount purchased under the Pittman Act was reported from Washington on the 26th ultimo as 149,390,076 ounces. This amount included a purchase of 1,300,000 ounces on that day.

The following figures relate to movements of silver during the first ten months of last year :

NET EXPORTS.

1922.	From San Francisco to China (not including H'Kong) $	to Hongkong $
January ..	$ 1,600,471	$ 1,053,578
February ..	2,248,208	134,725
March ..	526,753	148,850
April ..	642,208	1,803,768
May ..	1,529,646	1,676,456
June ..	2,681,079	1,759,549
July ..	3,366,498	725,325
August ..	1,473,840	1,273,998
September ..	763 100	1,715 975
October ..	1,187,115	1,029,690
	16,417,612	11,320,694

1922.	From New York. to England. $	to India. $
January ..	$ 121,760	$ —
February ..	1,378,035	1,417,323
March ..	1,526,877	1,941,761
April ..	1,026,169	995,463
May ..	532,543	777,676
June ..	777,623	440,719
July ..	1,004,074	786,798
August ..	32,501	795,200
September ..	132,719	651,923
October ..	— 7,175 net.	758,160
	7,625,126	7,963,023

$422,400 to French Indo-China.
*not including.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Notes in circulation December 15 17357; December 22 17483; December 31 17418.

Silver coin and bullion in India December 15 8799; December 22 8725. December 31 8660.

Silver coin and bullion out of India December 15 nil; December 22 nil; December 31 nil.

Gold coin and bullion in India December 15 2432; December 22 2432 December 31 2432.

Gold coin and bullion out of India December 15 nil; December 22 nil; December 31 nil.

Securities (Indian Government) December 15 5742; December 22 5742; December 31 5742.

Securities (British Government) December 15 584; December 22 584; December 31 584.

No silver coinage was reported during the week ending 31st ult.

The stock in Shanghai on the 6th inst. consisted of about 25,000,000 ounces in sycee, 30,000,000 dollars, and 180 silvers bars, as compared with about 727,000,000 ounces in sycee, 29,000,000 dolls and 1,530 silvers bars on the 30th ult.

The Shanghai exchange is quoted at 3s/1d. the tael.

Quotations :—

BAR SILVER P. OZ. STD.

January 4th. 32 1/4d. cash. 31. 1/4d.
January 5th. 31 9/16d. cash 30.15/16d.
January 6th. 31.15/16d. cash 31.5/16d.
January 8th. 32.1/16d. cash 31.1/8d
January 9th. 31.15/16d. cash 30 15/16d.
Januady 10th. 31.3/16d. cash 30.9/16d.
Average 31. 522d. cash 21.020d.

BAR GOLD P. OZ. FINE.

January 4th. 2 mos. 88s/10d.
January 5th, 2 mos. 89s/-d.
Januar 6th, 2 mos. Nil.
January 8th. 2 mos 89s/-d.
January 9th. 2 mos. 29s 4d.
January 10th. 2 mos. 89s/-d.
Average 89s/0.4d.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and forward delivery are each 3/16d. below those fixed a week ago.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Jan. 28.

A further portion of the western disturbance is crossing the frontier and there has been nearly general rain in north Baluchistan with local snow in hills of north-west frontier province. The chief amounts are :—Parachinar, Chaman half an inch, Pihin one Quetta, Kalat a quarter. The monsoon has retreated from south of the peninsula.

Forecast :—Decrease in Baluchistan and extension in North-West Frontier Province and into Kashmir.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th Jan. 1923.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.952 inches.
Temperature of Air	78 5 degree.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	68.9 „
Dew Point	64.0 „
Relative humidity of Air ..	0.620 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	1.8 „
Maximum temperature of Air	87.2 „
Minimum temperature of Air	70.9 „
General direction of wind from mid night to midnight ..	NNE,ENE,NNW,NE.
Movement of wind from midnight to midnight	113 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water as at Prince's Dock Still.

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER		
Day of week	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill		Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still
	Feb	h. m.	ft. in.		Jan.	h. m.	h. m.
F	19	0 44	29 6		1	m 6 52	11 1
		0 16	27 0			18 27	11 0
St	3	m 0 16	30 3		3	m 6 23	17 0
		12 21	28 5			18 15	15 1
S	4	m 0 55	30 4		4	m 7 4	16 6
		13 5	28 6			18 55	15 7
M	29	m 8 1	24 10		29	m 2 49	21 7
		21 43	26 9			14 37	17 8
Tu	30	m 9 7	25 6		30	m 3 44	20 6
		22 23	27 10			15 26	16 9
W	31	m 10 6	26 4		31	m 4 31	19 7
		23 4	28 11		Feb.	16 13	15 11
Th	1	m 10 51	27 3		1	m 5 7	18 8
		—	—			16 52	15 4

HOCKEY TOURNAMENT AT POONA.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 24.

The Poona Open Hockey Tournaments, held under the auspices of the P. Y. C. Hindoo Gymkhana, commenced on the 15th of this month and have already progressed apace. Eighteen teams have in all joined, eight of which come from Kirkee alone, two from Bombay, two from Lonavla and one from Belgaum. Twelve matches have been already played covering a major part of the second round, and the following teams, which have survived, will meet one another in the third and fourth rounds, the finals being fixed for the 31st instant.

(1) Fergusson College Poona, (2) Belgaum Cantonment Sports Club, (3) Lonavla Institute "A" team, (4) Kirkee United, (5) Police Team, Bhamburda, (6) Deccan College Poona, and (7) Friends' Union "A" Team.

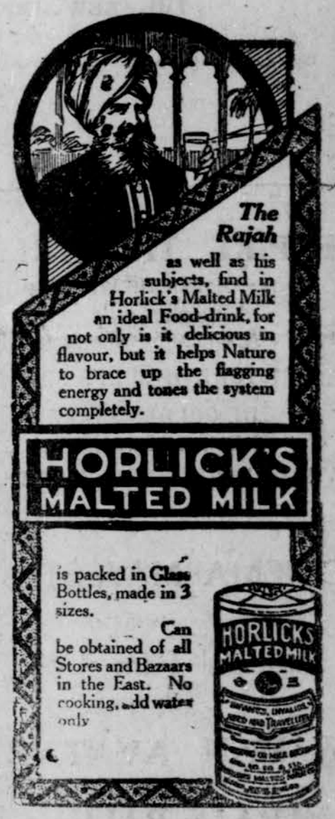
LOK - TILAK
6 FEET HIGH.

By Wagh, Sculptor, Girgaum, Bombay.

This model, prepared by Mr. V.V. Wagh, for the Poona Municipality and Bombay City.

Mr. S.B. Tilak, one of the Lokamanya's sons, writes :—

"In my humble opinion the model is superb, imposing and truly life-like. Your signal success wrought indeed a surprise on me this time, and I feel no hesitation in declaring that you have practically immortalized your own name by this marvellous masterly achievement. The statue, as it stands, is an ideal personification of the indomitable spirit of the late Lokamanya proclaiming to the generations yet unborn, with mute and serene eloquence, that Home Rule is our birthright and we will have it—cost what it may."


The Rajah
as well as his subjects, find in Horlick's Malted Milk an ideal Food-drink, for not only is it delicious in flavour, but it helps Nature to brace up the flagging energy and tones the system completely.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK
is packed in Glass Bottles, made in 3 sizes.
Can be obtained of all Stores and Bazaars in the East. No cooking, add water only
HORLICKS MALTED MILK

Icy Hot Bottles & Carafes

KEEP CONTENTS
Either ICY Cold
OR
steaming HOT for
DAYS
Without Ice or FIRE.

PRICES DEFY COMPETITION

AMERICA INDIA EXPORT & IMPORT CO.
Lohar Chawl, Princess Street, BOMBAY No. 2.

DON'T BE PUZZLED.
Insist on Having Only.
S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS.
which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school masters, and merchants. Blue, Black Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 12 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1-8 per gross.
AGENTS WANTED.
SARAT CHANDRA SEAL,
15-3, Lakhmi Datt's Lane
P. O. BAGHBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Domestic Occurrence.

In memory of
Dear Mehra
Who passed away on the 30th January 1913
A life
of perfect service rendered, duties done
In charities, soft speech and stainless days,
Whose riches shall not fade away in the
Nor any death dispraise.
A.B.C.

GIRGAUM DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned meeting of the Sub-Committee will be held to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Committee's office.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P & O Mail Steamer "Kashgar" with the Mails from Bombay on 13th instant arrived at Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 27th instant passengers travelling by the P & O. Special Train left at 4 p.m. and were due to arrive in London on Sunday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Monday morning.

The P & O Mail Steamer "Moldavia" which left Bombay on the 6th instant arrived London on Saturday the 27th instant.

BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the above Association a very interesting lecture will be given by Mr. E. M. Gilbert Lodge, F.S.I., F.I.A., F.A.I., the Land Manager, Development Directorate, Bombay on "Bombay Development" at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 1st February 1923 in the Architectural Rooms of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Mr. Claude Batley, A.R.I., B.A., will occupy the chair.

The lecture is open to public and the admission free.

CELEBRATION OF A GOLDEN JUBILEE.

On Sunday last the Men's Sodality of the B. V. Mary attached to St. Peter's Church, Bandra, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its establishment in a befitting manner. Preparatory to the celebration day there was a "Novenas" which drew on each day a crowded congregation to listen to some of the best preachers. On Sunday His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay graced the occasion with his presence. On his arrival an address of welcome was read by Mr. D. Ferreira, the Prefect of the Sodality, to which His Grace gave a suitable reply. He then entered the Church blessed a new Statue of the Immaculate Conception which was specially obtained to commemorate the rare event and then proceeded to sing a Pontifical Mass. In the evening a procession of all the Sodalities in Bandra, in which almost all the Sodalities of Bombay and Salsette joined, marched through some of the streets. The long and orderly procession attended by three bands and having in its train the newly blessed Statue which was borne by Sodalists was an imposing spectacle which will long be remembered. The procession wended its way into the extensive compound of St. Peter's, all parts of which were soon filled. A report of the work of the Sodality from its incention in 1873 was then read, after which his Grace Archbishop Goodier delivered an impressive address to the assembly. The proceedings terminated with the chanting of a solemn "Te Deum" and the Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament given by His Grace the Archbishop of Damaun. The decorations in the Church were very effective and the other arrangements throughout left nothing to be desired.

CIVICS EXHIBITION.

Prof. Geddes Civics Exhibition (cities and Town Planning etc.) is open free from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily, except on Sunday.

BOMBAY MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

MUKLE—SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA CONCERT.

The last concert of the Musical Festival, which was given at the Excelsior Theatre on Sunday evening, was the most successful of the week. The people of Bombay became aware of the fact that they had among them, in Miss May Mukle, a lady cello player of world-wide repute and they filled the hall in order to hear her play in conjunction with the Symphony Orchestra.

The Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Edward Bear opened the concert with the overture "Figaro" by Mozart, brilliant sparkling and full of gaiety. There followed the two movements of shuberts unfinished symphony No. in B minor. The "Allegro Moderato" thrilled one with its sad air full of poignant grief, the plaintive wail of the oboe over the string accompaniment, yet a hopeful note was sounded when the horns and bassoons broke through and led up to the "Andante" which charmed one with the simple beauty of its melody.

The piece of the evening was the concerto for Violoncello and Orchestra in A minor by Saint-Saens which gave Miss Mukle an excellent opportunity of displaying her complete mastery over her instrument. Her splendid playing was further enhanced by the fine support and co-operation of the orchestra. Mr. Behr remarks as follows:—"One should note the rhythmical energy of the opening theme given out by the cello and the masterly way it is developed in the orchestral sections, the beautiful singing cantabile phrases given to the solo instrument, the delightful contrast given in the "Allegretto." which forms the middle movement, in which the strings and wood-wind provide a delicate and fascinating back-ground for the solo work." "Variations sur un theme rococo" by Tschaikowsky for the Violoncello and Orchestra delighted the audience, the variations again showing Miss Mukles resource and skill by giving full scope to the solo cello with the orchestra giving ample support and taking its share of the variations. One of Percy Graingers simple little Irish folk songs by the Orchestra and two cello solos "Lullaby" and "The Elfin Dance" brought the concert to a close. "The Elfin Dance" with which Miss Mukles name will always be associated in Bombay, was so persistently encored that it had to be repeated. Mr. Behr in a short speech thanked Miss Mukle for coming to Bombay and said that he was sure he was voicing the sentiments of the audience when he hoped it would be possible for her to pay us an early return visit.

Owing to the great success of the first Bombay Musical Festival it has been decided to hold another early next year.

BENGAL RELIEF FUND.

Mr. Narain Ramchandra Choubal	25
Thro' M. B. Tiwari, Aden	10
Mrs. Georgina Kendall, Plazza Hotel, New York, through Mr. Chaganlal P. Nanavati	30
Nariman Ardeshir Kandawala, thro' Byram N. Khambata	15

A HINT FOR RETRENCHMENT.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The yearly "Budget" will shortly have to be discussed and passed, and H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India, will ride his hobby-horse of military efficiency for sanction of the Army expenditure. Would you very kindly permit me a little space in your paper to point out what may be considered an item of needless expense. I have noted that military motor cars are used pretty extensively in cantonments, especially by Army officers. From personal experience I can vouch for the following:—A supply Depot office in a certain important cantonment station had a Ford Touring car detailed for duty. This car did a good fifteen or more trips each working day, bringing officers from their bungalows to duty; taking them back for brekfast and lunch, bringing them to work again, and taking them home of an afternoon when work finished. I noted a similar routine with another Government car in a Frontier station, in which I served Now, are we paying taxes to give Army officers rides in motor cars? It strikes my plebeian brain pretty forcibly, whenever I see any of these gentlemen in Government cars, that I am paying taxes for a fairly useless object. Army officers are handsomely paid, and can well afford their own conveyances, or a "push-bycicle." There are taxpayers who can ill afford luxiries. Military efficiency should not suffer one iota if a more strict surveillance were placed on all Government cars and motor cycles, and the extensive and free use of them in cantonments stopped. If Lord Inchcape were to peep into the Mechanical Transport Branch of the Army and its resultant costs, he might wield his "axe" petty fully for the good of this country, and its tax payers.—Yours, etc.,

VATERIUS."

RAJASTHAN MALLA VIDYA SHALA

A correspondent writes:—The deputation of the Rajashan Malla Vidya Shala, Ajmere, will make a tour of India from the 25th March 1923. The students of tais institution will display "lathi", "bana", sword plays and many other manly games. They will also sing patriotic and religious songs and will go in "Nagerkertan" in every city. The chief object of this deputation is to infuse a new life in the general public so that the people of India may learn the art of self-defence. Those persons who wish to see the spirit of self-respect cultivated by their countrymen and who wish them to learn the art of self-defence are requested to invite this deputation to their respective cities so that the deputation may be able to include those cities in its tour while drafting the programme. The Provincial and District Congress Committees, Hindu Sabhas and Arya Samajas are specially requested to invite this deputation.

All communications should be sent to the following address:—Professor G. R. Pande, Rajasthan Malla Vidya Shala, Ajmere.

RAILWAY PROSECUTIONS.

At the Dadar Police Court before a bench of Honorary Magistrates composed of Messrs. Dhuru and Selwyn Mr. DeSouza Chief Ticket Inspector, G.I.P. Railway charged Narayendas Gopaldas of Gnatkoper with using his brother's season ticket on the 11th instant. The accused pleded guilty and was fined Rs. 5 plus 12 annas for the unbooked luggage he carried with him.

PULLING THE ALARM CHAIN.

At the same Police Court before a bench of Honorary Magistrates, consisting of Messrs. Bole and Dhuru, Mr. DeSouza, Chief Ticket Inspector, G.I.P. Railway, charged Yeshwant Mahadeo Sane, a clerk in Bombay Municipality, with making unnecessary use of the Alarm Chain and obstructing a Ticket Inspector in the performance of his duty.

The evidence showed that on the 5th of December the accused pulled the alarm chain and stopped a local train at Thana Station as a protest against the confiscation of hwker's season ticket on the train by the Ticket Inspector, Dange.

The defence of the accused was that the Ticket Inspector Dange was under the influence of liquor and there was altercations between the Ticket Inspector and himself and as the Ticket Inspector tried to push him out of the compartment he pulled the alarm chain to save himself.

The court convicted the accused on evidence and fined him Rs. 10.

USING AN OLD PASS.

Before the same bench of Honorary Magistrates Chief Ticket Inspector DeSouza of G. I. P. Railway charged R. N. Mehta with using a season ticket which had expired a year and two months ago. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 45.

PARSI RAJKEYA SABHA.

DESHBANDHU DAS' LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha there will be a public meeting on Saturday next 6 p.m. (S. T.) in honour of Desh Bandhu Das, when admission will be by tickets, and the proceeds will go to Dr. Ray's Bengal Relief Fund. Particulars as to Hall and Tickets will be announced later.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO DESHBANDHU DAS.

The following notice has been issued under the joint signatures of Messrs M. R. Jayakar V. J. Patel K. Natarajan and Jamnadas Mehta

A complimentary dinner in honour of Deshbandhu Das, Hakim Ajmalkhan and Pandit Motilal Nehru, will be given on Thursday the 1st February next, at 8-30 p.m. in Tajmahal Hotel to enable them to meet public workers of all views in Bombay. Those intending to join the dinner should write to Mr. L. C Vadhwani c/o Rashtrasevak office Girgaum Bombay 4, with a remittance of Rs. 15. Special arrangements will be made for vegetarians.

KHADDAR AS SOLUTION OF INDIAN FREEDOM.

EXAMPLE OF BHAVNAGAR.

After I am arested, work out the constructive programme with the clock work regularity and speed of the Punjab Mail." This, in substance, was the last message of Mahatma Gandhi to his countrymen. It is a painful but plain truth that no sooner was the Mahatma removed from the field of action those whom he left behind him in charge of the movement engaged themselves in an unbecoming controversy with the result that his final message was not fully carried out. Those in whom the country has faith and who have given the most unmistakable proof of their patriotism by suffering and sacrifice, have not the same boundless faith in the khaddar programme Mahatmaji entertained. This is the greatest misfortune of the country. Do they think that the leader who orginated the movement and whose highest thoughts were directed to the best interests of the country would not have thought of leaving the most efficacious message to the people at the time of his departure? The more the Mahatma thought and worked the deeper became his conviction that it is khaddar alone that can save India. In the last days of his freedom this conviction took deep root in his mind and he was never tired of emphasising its importance.

Those who have studied the economic conditions obtaining in India, particularly in villages, can see with clearer vision how economic and political emancipation of this country can be worked out by fulfilling the Khaddar programme. We want to illustrate our contenion says the "Rajasthana Patrika," by taking the example of only one Indian State which alone can make a saving of lacs of rupees if the public men and well-wishers of the State concentrated their energy on manufacture of Khaddar.

Bhavanagar is one of the most advanced States in Kathiawar with a population of about 4 lacs and a qurter. The Bhavnagar State exported in 1921-22 as much as 326810 cwts, or 915068 maunds of cotton through its seaports. For its cotton export Bhavnagar realised Rs. 972250 of Rs. 10/12 ans., per maund. On the other hand 47670 maunds of cloth was imported in the State during the same year for the payment of Rs. 5269256. For a maund of cotton that Bhavnagar exported it realised Rs. 10 while it had to pay as much as eleven times or Rs. 110 for the same weight of imported cloth!

It requires no very deep knowledge of economics to prove that Bhavnagar is thus year after year losing a golden opportunity of saving lacs of rupees by popularising Khaddar and manufacturing it within the State boundaries. What an immense gain it would be to the State, how much it would add to the prosperity and happiness of the people if all the 915068 maunds of cotton that it produces were turned into cloth! Ordinarily a maund of Khaddar sells for Rs. 50, but taking a much lower figure of Rs. 40 per maund, 915068 maunds of Khadi would bring in a large income of three crores and sixty six lacs, besides saving 52 lacs of rupees spent after the imported cloth. Even if Bhavnagar does not care to be so ambitious as to turn such a huge quantity of cotton into cloth it is its primary duty to provide necessary cloth for the use of all the resident people.

The following scheme will show how easily the State can become self-sufficient in point of cloth. According to Mahatmji's calculation every family of five members can keep a charkha moving all throughout the year. Taking this figure much lower at the rate of one Charkha per 10 members, Bhavnagar can set in motion no less than 42500 charkhas. If a single wheel turns out a quarter of a pound of yarn 42500 charkhas can produce every year one lac and 6 thusand maunds of yarn. This much cloth when compared to 47000 maunds of imported cloth can very well suffice for the needs of the people of the State. This means a clear saving of 52 lacs of rupees spent over the imported cloth and 88 lacs of rupees realised from 8 lacs and 9 thousand maunds of cotton that remains to be sent out of the State after deducting a lac and 6 thousand maunds of cotton that the State can utilise for its own needs. A very rough calculation gives an incontrovertible proof of an immense saving in money the State can make at the end of a single year. And what amount of moral gain? The State can set an exmple of self-help and self-sufficiency of its primary needs. If the States authorities pay serious attention to the encouragement of indigenous industries what an amount of good it is in their hands to render to the people? Will Sir Prabhashanker Pattani attend to our proposal which carries immense potentialities for the well-being of the State? We do not refer to other industries such as sugar and others that can be cultivated in the State territory. Khaddar is the easiest of achievement and most profitable, and it will be a child's game for Sir Prabhashanker to introduce, 42500 Charkhas in a population of over 4 lacs.

We draw the pointed attention of Desbandhu Das and other leaders to these figures which we have carefully worked out. India is 800 times as big as Bhavnagar. India has learnt the value of Khaddar. If these leaders were to devote their whole hearted attention to the Khaddar industry, we can assure them that the Councils will have been wrecked without their seeking elections, before the end of the next year. Let them organise the village Congress Committees and let them give trial to this single item for the whole year and we have no doubt unimaginable gains will be reaped.

With the experience and patriotic fervour of Sjt. Das, with the power of gentle persuasiveness of Hakimji and with the majestic and awe inspiring presence of Pandit Nehru what is not possible to be achieved? We implore these country men of ours not to abandon Mahatmaji's khaddar programme or not to relax their efforts to press it forward. With the abandonment of that programme they will abondon the last chance of saving the country.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

POSITION AND PROSPECTS OF PARTIES.

MONDAY EVENING.

"What is your position Mr. X. . ." and the position of other candidates, generally here? "That is the question one first asks a candidate and the doleful reply he gts is "Oh, very shaky." "But," the unfortunate questioner persists "others say that you will come at the top, and if not at the top, you stand a very good chance of getting in. Then why do you say you won't succeed?" And pat comes the reply simple and pathetic, "That is the worst thing! That is the weakness of my position! Everybody believes I shall succeed and I don't get many votes." That is that first of conversation with most of the candidates whether in the Bhuleshwar Ward or in the Mahim Ward at Dadar, though the distance between these two wards is great.

Nobody can say with any certainty now at the time of writing this in the evening What the exact position is. The positnon is really "fluid." Places are changed every moment and the man at the top with the sure hope of getting a thumping majority might be rolled down to the bottom the next hour. The candidates themselves do not know how they stand, though they can tell sometimes that certain people stand very little chance. The cause of this uncertainty is the large influx of new voters and the addition of a few motor car-fulls might suddenly change the position of a candidate in a moment. The voting is very keen, competition close, and the number of voters very large. Another factor of uncertainty is that the Natianalist candidates who were expected to be working together for the common purpose of getting into the Corporation **en bloc** have not fared so well in their organisation and some at least seem to have put their own self or their friends in the forefront leaving the Party to take care of itself, with the unfortunate result that where all Nationalists should have come in if the votes had been pooled, properly there is an unequal and inequittable distribution of votes. The same is he complaint whereever one goes into the polling booths. In some of the wards even when the candidates, who had worked together all along, get the safety margin of votes, they still go on gathering votes in the hope of topping the list.

NATIONALIST COUP IN MANDVI.

Since the early morning the gharrys and taxis have been rushing past in every direction. "Vote for this candidate and vote for that candidate" placarded widely and the poor, untutored voter is simply bewildered It is not the inane and mild contest that one sees every year—the contest is really exciting more by reason of its novelty than otherwise. The large number of voters does lead to a litle corruption and fraud—and such complaints are not uncommon. In some of the wards voting is strictly on communal lines. This has been the case in the Fort Ward and in Girgaum and Byculla. Strangely enough some of the candidates have monopolised the votes of the prostitute class—this was noticable in the Girgaum and Byculla Wards.

But the Nationalists voters have been aroused and the Nationalist Party stands a good chance, if not of swamping the Corporation at least of coming in good number. This end will be contributed to, in a large measure, by the Mandvi Ward, which is three-fourths Nationalist; so also is Bhuleshwar, where 11 are party men.

One or two days before the elections took place some 21 candidates had officially withdrawn from the contest; at the last moment one or two more have also retired, making it easier for the rest to get in. This sudden withdrawal, in the case of Mandvi, of seven candidates made the position of the remainded an enviable one—there was no contest and they had a walk-over. In the Bhuleshwar Ward there is only one extra candidate, and he does not much count as a vote catcher. His position was palpably weak from the very outset.

The two Parsi candidates seem to have their seats assured. There are two women candidates from this ward—Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Miss Lotwala.

In the Fort Ward the European vote will be divided among four candidates—one Jew and three Europeans, one of whom is a woman—Mrs. Hodgkinson. The position of some of the other candidates is rather secure on the face of it, the Hindu and Parsi vote generally being given on communal lines. Many of the old members have taken refuge in the Fort Ward and joined forces.

In the Girgaum Ward, there is one woman candidate,—Mrs. Gokhale, and every one here appears to be working on his own account. There is complete disruption among the Nationalists in this ward and nobody will be surprised if on account of it a few of them are left out. Mr. Belgaumwalla's chances were stated to be very poor. Mrs. Gokhalay were stated to be very poor. Mrs. Gokhalay's chances are also stated to be a bit weak, but "one can never tell." Here nobody knows where he is—at least the candidates do not prefer to be hopeful. Mr. K. F. Nariman seems to be the favourite for the first place with Dr. Bhadkamkar running close. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta is an aspirant for the third or fourth place.

In the Byculla Ward one of the candidates withdrew on Sunday night and the four or five Nationalists are sure to win with hands down. Here there are six or seven candidates more than the seats allotted to the Ward, and the contest is very keen. At Parel some old members with the help of Mill workers' vote hope to top the list—though there is as much affinity between them as between the North and the South poles. For the six seats allotted to this ward, there are nine candidates, one candidate having withdrawn at the last moment. Here also though the contest is keen, the Nationalists may succeed in securing two or three seats. In the last of the wards (Mahim) there are six seats and nine candidates. Among the population the Nationalist element predominates—hence the rather hasty conversion of reactionary to Nationalism on the eve of the contest. These gentlemen have not yet shown the excessive zeal of new converts, and if any one so hopes he is sure to be disappointed. However, here the effect of division among the Nationalist was as bad as could be, and if some of them are left behind in the contest it would not be surprising. The moral of these elections will have to be digested for a long time to come by the particular party in the city, where divided counsels have been the undoing to some extent of the Party's plans.

A WIDENED FRANCHISE.

The number of voters this year is very large, compared to what it was before the new Act came into force. There are now as many as 75,000 voters of all communities, as against 14,500 previously. They are divided among the following communities: Hindus about 41,500; Mahomedans 12,678; Parsis 9,702; Indian Christians and Anglo-Indians, etc. 3,880 and Europeans 2,976. By this new franchise Parsis have about trebled their voting force, whereas Hindu voters have increased more than six-fold; European vote is only doubled, and Mahomedan nearly quadrupled. According to the wards the voters are divided as under: Fort Ward 8,006 voters of whom about 2,000 are Parsis, 1,543 Hindus, 1,500 Europeans, 2,283 companies and firms and 363 Anglo-Indians, etc.

Mandvi Ward had no contest and it is unnecessary to give the numbers.

In the Bhuleshwar Ward there are 17,712 voters, of whom 12,426 are Hindus, 2,788 Moslems, 1,460 Parsis, 30 Europeans, 331 Anglo-Indians, etc. and 668 companies.

In the Girgaum Ward there are 16,819 voters of whom 10,828 are Hindus, 1,404 Parsis, 647 Moslems, 385 Anglo-Indians, 375 Europeans and 180 companies.

In the Byculla Ward there are 7,238 voters of whom 4,168 are Hindus, 2,0j5 Moslems, 1,562 Anglo-Indians, etc. 653 Europeans, 605 Parsis and 165 mercantile offices.

In the Parel Ward there 5,572 voters of whom 3,803 are Hindus, 775 Parsis, 420 Moslems, 223 Europeans, 333 Anglo-Indians and 18 mercantile offices.

In the Mahim Ward there are 6,080 voters, of whom 4,116 are Hindus, 624 Anglo-Indians, etc. 371 Parsis, 778 Mahomedans 154 Europeans and the rest companies.

The polling booths were in the following places: Fort Ward and Bhuleshwar Ward on the Esplanade Maidan; Girgaum Ward on Gowalia Tank site; Byculla Ward near the Byculla Bridge; Parel Ward in the Workmen's Institute and Dadar Ward in the High School (Antonio Da Silva) there.

The results of the voting may be expected by this evening, at least the rough figures, if not the finals.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE.

PARSI DIVISION PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

On Saturday evening at the Elphinstone High School, H. E. Sir George Lloyd distributed prizes and medals to the successful members of the Parsi Ambulance Division before a large and representative gathering of the citizens of Bombay. After a programme of "First Aid" was gone through, consisting of stretcher drill, bicycle accident, bomb accident, etc., which was very much appreciated. Mr. D. F. Panthki, the Divisional Superintendent in welcoming the Governor said the Parsi Ambulance Division was in existence for the last 19 years. It started with seven members on its roll and now it had increased to hundred members which covered almost all professions, viz., businessmen, lawyers, engineers, etc. During the last great war, the Parsi Ambulance Division had rendered valuable service in removing the wounded soldiers to different hospitals, etc. Also during the influenza epidemic the members had discharged even hospital duty, besides paying house-to-house visits. They have also a special service for the removal of patients to hospitals which they carry out without any distinction of caste or creed. He concluded by appealing the Governor to present the Parsi Ambulance Division with a piece of land in the central part of the city to keep their motor ambulance. He also appealed to the Parsi community for funds for a building.

H. E. Lady Lloyd then distributed the prizes to the successful members.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

At the prize distribution of the Parsi Division of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade on Saturday, H. E. the Governor of Bombay, who presided, said that he had heard very much of the admirable work which had been done in this city by the Parsi Division, and paid a public tribute to that work and to the devotion and altruism of those who performed it. "The untiring energy of the Parsi Division in Bombay during the war", he continued, "has won admiration and praise not only from the Indian headquarters of the Brigade, but from several of the General Officers who commanded the troops here at that time and who expressed on behalf of those serving them the deepest gratitude for the work done by the Division. It is very gratifying therefore to learn that even though the necessity no longer exists for the extraordinary efforts which you then made, your numbers are steadily increasing and your equipment and transport system have been added to and brought up to date.

I listened with much interest also to the glowing account given by your Superintendent of the work you have done in peace time both during epidemics of disease and during the civil disturbances which, I hope and believe, will not again recur. During the strikes which took place in January, 1919, I remember that the Commissioner of Police brought especially to my notice the cordial assistance which you rendered, and I am glad to have so suitable an occasion as the present to thank you for your services to Government and the public at that time and also during the later crises.

For I feel very strongly that it would be much to the advantage both of your Division, and of the public at large, if a much wider publicity could be given to your fine record of voluntary work. Not only would it increase the enrolment of members for your Division, but it would have the wider and less material result of setting an example to your fellow-citizens of how men may carry out in actual practice their duty to their neighbours.

In these days, when selflessness and civic patriotism are so loudly preached and so little practised throughout the world, it is heartening and bracing for every one of us to know that such organisations as yours, with its voluntary devotion to the alleviation of suffering, are increasing and prospering.

I can assure you, therefore, in regard to the two requests which your Superintendent has made to me, that they will receive a very sympathetic hearing from my Government.

The grant of war medals does not, as you are no doubt aware, lie with my Government, but if you will make a special representation to us on the subject, I will endeavour to see that it is forwarded to the proper quarter and that it receives due consideration.

And also in regard to the plot of land which you require for your headquarters, I would counsel you to submit an early application to Government. When you do so it will be given the fullest consideration."

PAVLOVA.

BY SKYLINE.

The "Excelsior" Theatre was absolutely packed last night and H. E. the Governor and Lady Lloyd were present for the first performance of the Anna Pavlova Season. The programme was divided into three parts, each entirely different in setting and style from the others. The scenery was extraordinarily effective and in the first two parts was a colour scheme of mauve and green; in the third, "Divertissements", a plain black backcloth, against which the dancers shewed up wonderfully. "The Swan" was interpreted by Pavlova in this part and was accorded tremendous applause such as has surely never been before heard in Bombay. Eight or nine times Pavlova had to come back and acknowledge the calls of the enthusiastic house, but eventually she was obliged to shake her head to remind those in front that an encore was beyond even her marvellous powers.

The "Company of Twenty Dancers" were perfectly splendid in all their arduous movements—which, it may be said, *seemed* far too rhythmical and spontaneous to be anything but as delightful for the dancers as for the audience. "Obertass" (Polish Folk Dance) was especially fascinating and was wildly appreciated. And here it must be pointed out that the costumes and dresses were amazingly artistic achievements. The colours were bright and brilliantly diverse, yet all blended perfectly.

Unfortunately, a most regrettable accident marred to some extent the evening's show. Alexandre Volinine, who had quite bewildered the people of Bombay by his astonishing lightness and depthness in the first part as the Young Gipsy's brother, in the second movement of part two—"Chopiniana"—was performing his remarkable spirals when his foot caught against the rough boarding of the "Excelsior" stage and he suffered a bad sprain. Luckily, the sprain was not put on his ankle. His thigh muscles, however, received what must have been an exceedingly painful wrench, and he was obliged to go off. Possibly some of those present wondered why his dance had ended so abruptly, though M. Volinine shewed considerable pluck in concealing his misfortune very well. His Pierrot Dance had to be abandoned and, of course, he was unable to partner Pavlova in "Bachanal" as the finale. With that courage which so distinguishes artists of the theatre, and of which so little is known, he was able to dance a charming gavotte with Pavlova instead.

Interviewed by Skyline after the show Anna Pavlova said that she was charmed with her reception in Bombay. "I conquer!" she exclaimed with her ravishing smile. And conquer us she did. One cannot do justice in the slightest degree to her marvellous art in a short notice. It would be as inadequate as the beautiful bouquet which handed her over the footlights last night.

MME. ANNA PAVLOVA.

Ditcher' writes in "Capital":—

Anna Pavlova, the famous Russian dancer left Calcutta yesterday (Jan. 24th), having danced her way into countless hearts. She had a wonderful season, wonderful in the enthusiasm of the audians, wonderful in the receipts of the box office. I am inclined to think that in both directions records were established which will not easily be lowered by any class of professional. Her art, as I have said before, left me cold, but I would be dishonest to deny its elegance and symmetry. It is probably another proof of my primitive condition that my enjoyment at the performances I attended was solely due to the concerted numbers of the ballet in which she took no part. The dionysiac abandonment and picturesque splendour of the semi-Oriental Gallician dance made my nerves tingle. The company was Slav only in name, but whether English, French or other nationality, all were infected by the spirit of the principal whose name and prestige gave them distinction.

SWAMI SATYA DEVA'S THREE LECTURES.

Before proceeding to U. P., Swami Satya Deva will deliver three lectures under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

(1) Wednesday the 31st instant on "Asiatic Federation and its Influence on India's Emancipation."

(2). Thursday the 1st proximo, "Religion and Politics."

(3) Friday the 2nd. proximo "The Momentous Issue."

The Lectures are open to the public.

BENGAL TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

The final of the Men's Doubles in the Bengal Lawn Tennis Championship played at the Eden Gardens this afternoon proved a very poor contest Otamoto and Kitagama winning with ease and losing only three games in three sets.

The remaining match in the semi-final round in the Mixed Doubles was decided this afternoon and the final will be played tomorrow when the Tournament will conclude. The following were to-day's results:—Mens Doubles, Final S. Okamoto and V. Kitagama beat G. Sarma and D. K. Mandal 6-1.6-0 and 6-2.

Mixed doubles, semi-final round was concluded. Dr. Brandon and Mrs. Williams beat Captain Meyerand, Mrs. Simon 7-5 and 6-2.

THE RENAISSANCE IN CHINA.

Under the auspices of the Student Christian Association of India, Burma and Ceylon Mr. T. Z. Koo, Travelling Secretary of the World Student Christian Federation at present on tour in India will deliver a lecture on the "Renaissance in China" in the Wilson College Hall, Chowpatti, on Thursday 1st February at 6-30 p.m. Mr. K. Natarajan will preside.

Mr. T. Z. Koo is from China and is well qualified to deal with the problems which China is faced with. He is also well known in many countries of the west to east as an able speaker.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, January 30, 1923.

THE WANDERER.

Deshbandhu Das's first public pronouncements in Bombay have helped to clear the air somewhat—we do not say much—regarding his own and his Party's position relative to Council-entry. The words put in his mouth by the correspondent of the "Statesman," who recently interviewed him, created a misgiving in the public mind regarding his attitude towards the Councils, but Deshbandhu Das's present pronouncement removes all such doubt. He has told us what exactly his idea of Non-Cooperation within the Councils is. He says: "They should contest every seat and capture every seat and the Councils should only consist of Non-Cooperators—of a vast majority of Non-Cooperators—and then they would tell the Government in clear terms their demands. If the Government listened to them, then there was the beginning of Swaraj. If the Government refused to listen to them, then they should non-cooperate with Government." By way of further explanation Deshbandhu Das remarked that even if Government brought forward a beneficial measure, it would be the duty of his Party not to help the Government to carry it through the Councils. Said the Deshbandhu: "If they were N. C. O.'s they would say (to Government): 'No, Sir, I will not cooperate with you till Swaraj is established.' Till Swaraj was established they must forego the little good and not surrender to any beneficial measure."

Here, there is no mistaking Deshbandhu Das's words, which are as clear as they can be. Evidently he is not for "Responsive Cooperation" which is the slogan of our Poona friends. We wonder what Messrs. Kelkar, Munje and others who have pinned their colours to "Responsive Cooperation" will say of the Deshbandhu's heresy. These latter have not yet made clear what exactly they will do when they are returned to the Councils. Will they, too, like Deshbandhu Das, refuse to cooperate with Government even when a beneficial measure is brought before the House? The real point at issue is not whether the elections should or should not be contested, but what those who propose to contest the elections will do when once they enter the Councils. Is there any intelligent aim in view beyond merely Council-entry? The public have heard enough of "capturing the Councils" and "work in Councils"—they want to know *how* those who advocate Council entry will work for the attainment of Swaraj. We admit that the position taken up by the Deshbandhu is more illogical than that of the Poona leaders and, what is more, truly impossible of being worked out in practice. But if Deshbandhu Das and his Party cannot reconcile themselves to Responsive Cooperation with Government, there can be no real unity between the new Party and the Poona Party and "Council-entry" as a party cry will have lost all its force and significance. We wait to see if any intelligible aims and programme are capable of being evolved by the conferences among the leaders of the Party or rather Parties, which are taking place. We have serious doubts that any such programme will be evolved, for the path the minority have chosen to tread is fundamentally a wrong one and is bound to lead them into either the hopeless morasses of doubt and uncertainty or into a *cul de sac* from which there will be no escape save through a right-about turn.

Both Deshbandhu Das and Mr. V. J. Patel have strongly appealed for unity in the Congress ranks. None desires to see the Congress solidarity unimpaired more strongly than ourselves. The slight breach which has made its appearance is still capable of being speedily repaired if all Congressmen, and especially those who seek to lead, are true to themselves. There is no difference in their minds as to the one aim in view—the attainment of Swaraj within the shortest possible time. Only as to the methods are there differences of view. Before the nation is called upon to pursue any particular methods, let those who devise them first make sure in their own minds that they are the correct and truly efficacious methods to be followed. If they have doubts still uncleared regarding the methods, they should refrain from calling upon the nation at large to make use of them. Let the leaders of the new Party first make sure in their own mind as to what they will do, if and when they "capture" the Councils and let them also reflect calmly whether those who enter will be able to achieve what they hope to do. Unless the leaders have a clear notion of what they propose to do, it would be a disservice to the country to divert the attention of the nation from the path it is pursuing.

THE GRAVES OF GALLIPOLI.

We call the particular attention of our readers to the difference between the version sent by Reuter's Agency and the version given by our Special Correspondent at Lausanne of the discussion of the question of the graves of British soldiers on Gallipoli at the Near East Conference. The former has it:

"The Turks persisted in their refusal as regards assuring the sanctity of the Gallipoli graves. This elicited a scathing speech from Lord Curzon, who concluded by expressing regret that Ismet had again failed to take the opportunity of carrying out the elementary duties of humanity and honour. When he referred to the Gallipoli graves Curzon's voice trembled with emotion. He said "men came from Australia, from New Zealand, from the ends of the earth to fight in the noblest of causes. Cannot we allow them to lie in dignity and peace? The ground is valueless to Turkey or any human being but to Australia and New Zealand it is a matter of deepest sentiment. It is impossible that any nation could take any different view of its duty to its dead."

Our Special Correspondent on the other hand wrote:

"On the question of the cemeteries of Gallipoli, the Committee could only note the impossibility of an accord between the English claims and the maximum Turkish concessions. Ismet declared that Turkey was willing to cede to England the nineteen cemeteries in the Anzac region but insisted on the impossibility of ceding the territory in between the cemeteries. Curzon summarily refused the Turkish proposals in very strong terms, forcing Ismet to take up the charge of disrespect to the tombs and to declare that respect for the graves could not be allowed to be the pretext for political and military aims. Ismet called attention to the strategical importance of the ground claimed by the English, which had already served as a landing place for the Anzacs in the late war."

Now would not anybody, reading Reuter's version only, have imagined that the Turks had not only refused to cede the cemeteries to England but had refused to undertake that they should be respected—nay, had actually declared an intention to desecrate them; and, that Lord Curzon's deep emotion had some ground more real than the remembrance that the martyrs of Gallipoli had been brought from the ends of the earth by the idea that they were fighting in the "noblest of all causes"? There is cause enough for emotion in that memory, but hardly of the kind exhibited by Lord Curzon at Lausanne. We should like to know whether the actual proposal of Ismet Pasha: that the cemeteries of Gallipoli should be ceded to Great Britain, *but not the territory in between*, has been cabled to Australia and New Zealand, for whose benefit the (to say the least of it) one-sided statements sent by Reuter's Agency would seem to be designed, with a view to another call to the Dominions again to sacrifice their manhood in "the noblest of causes", the very sacred cause of high finance.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

The appointment of Mr. Dadiba Dalal to succeed the late Sir William Meyer as High Commissioner for India seems to be of a piece with the policy of throwing a bone to the barking dog in order to silence him, having regard to the curious synchronism between the announcement of this appointment and that of the Royal Commission on Public Services. Mr. Dalal's distinction has been won too clearly in the Department of Finance not to have raised just hopes of his appointment to succeed the unrepentant and blundering Sir Malcolm Hailey, who in a three years' orgy of financial muddling had brought India's finances to a state of unparalleled disorganisation, but because evidently the Financial Department had been so thoroughly muddled that it would not be politic to expose it at once to the rather critical gaze of a financial veteran like Mr. Dalal,—Mr. Dadiba was passed over in preference to Sir Basil Blackett. For our part we are inclined to believe Mr. Dalal would have done greater good to this country as Finance Member—of course, within the limits possible to any Indian under the present regime—than he will be able to do as High Commissioner. For, however high-sounding and dignified the designation may appear, the post is little else beyond that of a glorified commercial traveller, acting under orders from the various Governments of India, in the matter of stores purchases, students' supervision and general advertising. The Indian High Commissioner in Britain is not in reality the compeer of the other Dominions' High Commissioners, who, in all but the name, are really the Dominion Ambassadors to the Court of St. James's. Mr. Dalal, however, having accepted the appointment, it may fairly be presumed, he sees opportunities of special distinction to himself or conspicuous benefits to the country, beyond the mere satisfaction of the Indian nationalist *amour-propre*. Certainly, it is a change from the somnolent atmosphere of the India Councillorship. And Mr. Dalal can produce very substantial results to this country, if he only exerts that freedom and strength of character which inspired his classic Minute of Dissent to the Babington Committee's Report. Even under the somnolent atmosphere of the India Councillorship, Mr. Dalal's influence was not utterly unfelt particularly in regard to the terms of the sterling loan; and, it may not unreasonably be hoped, he will exert wholesome influence in the matter of stores purchase for example. Mr. Dalal cannot but be aware that there has been such a thing as the Stores Purchase Committee; that that body has made recommendations on the basis of which the Government of India have made rules admitting a decided preference for purchases in India and of Indian wares wherever possible; and that so far at least, the trade returns of India do not show any appreciable decline of purchases from abroad. We recognise, indeed, that the stimulation of stores purchase in India does not naturally rest with the Indian High Commissioner. It depends on that development of Indian industry, by the persistent aid of the Government of India, of which, so far as least as Lord Reading, his Government and their superiors in England are concerned, there seems little possibility of occurring. But even if Indian industry is not developed to keep pace with the most sanguine hopes of Indian Nationalists, the High Commissioner for India, even within the limited scope of his functions as a commercial agent only, is in a position to render substantial service to India by reducing the loss occasioned by the extravagant programme of Railway extension in India. Mr. Dalal's most onerous function would be to see that India is not made a dumping-ground for British manufactures and a relieving agent for British unemployment. He must insist upon the freedom to buy stores in the cheapest market, including considerations of exchange differences, freight charges, labour cost and the like. He must secure or devise means to see that the buying power of India in this regard is made serviceable to Indian youth abroad seeking practical technical training in foreign factories and workshops in place of the old practice of making the Students' department strongly suspected of political espionage. He could, if he is as bold and uncompromising as his Minute showed him to be, arrange so to dispatch the stores purchased as to offer the most substantial encouragement to the nascent Indian shipping enterprise. And he could, if he would, secure the transference of the financial transactions on behalf of India to the High Commissioner, acting through the London branch of the Imperial Bank of India, which are to-day entrusted to the Bank of England to the serious loss of India. But will Mr. Dalal be able to achieve all this? Will the "system" let him?

Notes of the Day

When Thieves Fall Out. . . .

The truth of the adage "When thieves fall out the truth reveals itself" has been demonstrated on more than one occasion since the war came to an end and those who had banded together for the spoliation of the enemy proceeded to make a division of the booty. We saw it at the time the Versailles Treaty was being drawn up, we saw it in connection with the draft of the Sevres Treaty and we see it again in the drama which is being enacted in Europe. The secret promises made and "mutual understandings" arrived at are one by one coming to light, to the chagrin and confusion of the ex-Allies. The ramifications of secret diplomacy, which we were assured during the war, would be dead and buried with the war, are being exposed in all their hideous tortuousness. Mr. Lloyd George is no *persona grata* with the world to-day, but as one of the gang which brought about the war and kept up the war, but who has now fallen out with his "allies" in the game of spoliation of helpless peoples, he is helping the truth to reveal itself by his disclosures in the Press. He has been unravelling one by one the sordid details by which unity among the "Allies" was secured. One cannot, of course, accept everything that the ex-Premier says as gospel truth. There is much that still awaits further elucidation, but consciously or unconsciously Mr. Lloyd George is contributing to the exposure of the vicious drama played behind the scenes during and after the war. The revelations have been so startling that the enterprising "Daily Telegraph", which has been publishing Mr. Lloyd George's war-time memoirs, is obliged to stop lending itself to further exposures, lest the latter excite French susceptibilities unduly—so inflamnable has truth become in Europe's poison-gas laden atmosphere.

Lord Willingdon and Mr. Horniman.

Lord Willingdon in his speech at the annual dinner of the Madras Trades Association said that the hard words uttered by this journal prior to his departure from this Presidency had broken no bones. We wonder that his Excellency still remembers the trivial incidents of those days, in spite of the four years that have passed away. If, as Lord Willingdon says, no harm resulted from the criticisms of his administration, why did the successor of his lordship find it necessary to remove from India the author of these criticisms and why should the bureaucracy still refuse to permit the latter to return to India? Is it not due to the wholesome horror Mr. Horniman has inspired in the bureaucratic mind by his remorselessly truthful criticism? Lord Willingdon declares that for obvious reasons he was unable to reply to Mr. Horniman's criticism. The public are aware of no such "obvious reasons", unless they be those of bureaucratic "prestige." When even an ex-Premier, like Mr. Lloyd George, has condescended to meet his critics in the open field, we wonder what stood in the way of Lord Willingdon defending his almost bankrupt administration.

India's Fiscal Policy.

Sir Montagu Webb writes:—"Sir,—I see that the writer of your "Notes of the Day" has not very closely followed the proceedings of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon in Calcutta on the 8th instant. I am, and have been for many years past, a strong advocate of Protection for "infant industries" and for industries of national importance to India. I am, therefore, fully in accord with the recommendations of the Fiscal Commission signed by all the Members of the Commission. But in Calcutta, at the meeting of the Associated Chambers, I appeared merely as the mouthpiece of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce. In the case of India's fiscal policy, the resolution that I moved had been sent to Calcutta long before by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce. In moving it, I made it quite clear to the meeting (who all knew my fiscal views very well) that the resolution and arguments were not mine, but those of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce. All those present, including most of the Press representatives, grasped the situation without any difficulty. I hope, therefore, that you will now acquit me of both "small faith" and "short memory." I may add that I think that you are quite mistaken in concluding that His Excellency the Viceroy has doomed the Fiscal Commission's recommendations to "premature death." All His Excellency said in effect was (1) that Government would have to consider all recommendations of any Tariff Board, (which is, of course, true); and (2) that the present financial situation was such that financial demands would have to have first consideration (which to me means that it may be necessary to impose for the time being higher import duties, for revenue purposes, than a scientific policy of protection might really demand, which is also quite true). So that I do not think that Indian Protectionists have any grounds whatever for feeling downhearted."

A Questionable Role.

Sir Montagu Webb's explanation is highly interesting. We have, of course, no hesitation in accepting it. But even so, we fancy Sir Montagu has escaped Scylla only to be wrecked upon Charybdis. For assuming that Sir Montagu's views were not quite in accordance with the terms of the resolution, and that all present were aware of it, (the Press reports we had access to at the time we wrote did not at all make it clear that Sir M. de P. Webb had no sympathy with the resolution he was moving) was he bound to move it, and to use the arguments in support of the resolution that he did? We quite recognise that the Karachi Chamber had a right to submit what resolution it chose; but could it compel Sir Montagu to move it? What are the limits we would like to know from Sir Montagu, of a public man's private or personal views on a given question, especially when they connect with the views he is asked in an official capacity to represent? In our opinion, a dilemma like Sir Montagu's can have only one solution in view of Sir Montagu's association with the Fiscal Commission. Rather than move a resolution so diametrically opposed to his own views, he ought to have resigned the position that made his deputation from Karachi to the Associated Chambers meeting inevitable. The plea that all present at the meeting were aware of the predicament only amounts to saying that there is a good deal of *double entente* in public life and that everybody knows of it. Sir Montagu's dialectic upon the fate of the fiscal report, is even more unfortunate than his defence of the resolution of the Associated Chambers. We would recommend to him to read again the Viceregal pronouncement on the occasion in question, and remember, while he reads it, that Lord Reading was known to be the foremost advocate even before he was selected by the exigencies of the war to be a diplomat. The Viceroy of India does not enjoy the privilege of the House of Commons to have the most favourable interpretation placed upon his expressions. We do not find anything in Lord Reading's speech in question to justify any hope about the materialisation of the Tariff Board, if His Excellency's fiat was the only factor to be counted. And though Sir Montagu would read into Lord Reading's anxiety for revenue considerations nothing beyond "that it may be necessary to impose for the time being higher import duties for revenue purposes than a scientific policy of protection might really demand", we emphatically dissent from the view implied in this consolation. Sir Montagu and his colleagues in the Fiscal Commission have too thoroughly sacrificed the principles of scientific protection to the Moloch of revenue reasons for him not to seek a cover in this exalted pronouncement. But we believe Lord Reading is too good a financier himself not to have realised the utter futility of combining the principles of protection to indigenous industries with that of revenue from imports of protected goods for the benefit of an impecunious exchequer.

BENGAL FLOODS AND AFTER

CAN FAMINE BE PREVENTED?

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

I.

(In these four articles, the question will be considered whether it is still possible to avoid a famine in the North Bengal area, which was flooded last September. These articles may be translated or published by any one, who cares to do so, without any breach of copyright. They are based on first hand information. C. F. A.)

It was a strangely moving sight in the very early morning before the dawn, in the full moon-light, when I reached Atrai Station on The East Bengal Railway where the Bengal Flood Relief Committee had been working for many months. The night was very still and cold. A low white mist lay across the land. Spectral figures came forward through the mist, one by one, from the relief camp at the end of the platform. I recognised at once two of the workers, who had been in the cholera camp as volunteers at Chandpur last year.

The tent itself was crowded with relief workers, who had been all day up and down the line administering relief. I was told that the main camp was half a mile away in the village of Atrai. There, a Mahammadan Merchant, named Ahsan Mulla, had shown the utmost generosity, along with his whole family, towards the distressed villagers from the earliest days of the flood onwards. He had himself gone out with the rescue parties in boats and had saved many lives. His mother had encouraged her son all along in his work of humanity, and they had both laboured together night and day on behalf of the afflicted. The story of the mother and the son was told me at once, as I walked along the platform, by Dr. Nripen Bose, and I was to verify all they told me later. It was very cheering to me to hear this news at the outset of my enquiry.

The hurricane lamp was turned up, as I went inside the tent. We sat together on beds and talked through the rest of the night. I learnt very soon from these who knew the facts well, and were not likely to exaggerate, how very serious the situation in the flooded area had recently become. The facts were these. The country round the Atrai Camp for many miles was on the edge of famine. Deaths by starvation would soon be inevitable, if nothing further was done to prevent them. Nripen Babu, who, along with Dr. Suresh Banerji, had been one of our most indefatigable workers at Chandpur more than a year ago, told me plainly how his own personal visits to the villages had proved to him, that over a large area famine conditions would soon become widespread. Only two days before, some haggard people had come to him from a village, about seven miles distant, saying that there was now no grain left in the place at all, and that many of the villagers had not tasted food for nearly three days. Niren Dutta, who had never left the flooded area from the earliest days of the distress, explained to me with graphic details, how the acute hunger had only just begun. Up till then, they had kept something to fall back on, but now their last reserves were being swallowed up.

I had heard something of these reports before I started and this had made me anxious to start at once. I had also heard the rumour of the impending famine contradicted. Here, however, were the workers on the spot,—the only persons who had gone from village to village and from house to house in the interior,—and their opinion was quite unanimous that a famine was at the door. Later on, I was able carefully to verify the evidence on which this alarming report rested.

When I left the tent and went out into the cold morning air, the sun was just appearing like a dull red ball above the horizon. The thick and heavy ground mist made the day light as yet cheerless and dim. We

(Continued on page 10.)

LONDON INDIANS' CONFERENCE.

OPPOSED TO CHANGE IN CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

CONFIDENCE IN MAHATMA GANDHI.

CONGRATULATIONS TO AKALIS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Mr. B. G. Horniman, Chairman, read apologies for absence from Mr. Ben Spoor, M.P., Lt. Commander J. M. Kenworthy, M. P. and Dr. H. M. Leon; and then proceeded to give his presidential address He said he had been for the second time in succession, asked to preside over the Bharat Conference. but would have proposed that some one else should have occupied the chair. He was in favour of a continual change of presidents of conferences. Since the last Bharat Conference there had been great changes. It would be idle to deny the changes; but there had been no change in the spirit of the Indian people to be free and independent, to shake off foreign domination, and to attain the goal of Swaraj. They were persistently told that the non-cooperation movement had failed and that its spirit had died out. The London "Times" had even dared to say that the Indian people had fallen into the old habit of obedience. He could assure the "Times" leader-writers that the people of India had by no means relapsed into obedience. Non-cooperation could not die; it had entered into the national mind; even disastrous failure would not remove this national spirit. This national feeling was sustained by the spectacle of Governmental crimes, national humiliation and religious alarm. The resistance of India thus aroused would never cease until success had been realised. Whatever the changes of form and policy, there would be no change in the principle of self-determination, that was founded on natural rights, which could not be withdrawn or abrogated, and could therefore never change. Nothing had happened to cause any alteration which could make Indians more agreeably to submit to foreign rule. What aroused the Indian people to a sense of the need for Ruling themselves? When, after the war, they found pledges violated, when they found the Government using all means to force the people into submission to their violation of pledges,—then a wave of anger flowed over the nation and created a firm resolve to throw off foreign control. The policy of non-cooperation taught by Mahatma Gandhi was adopted by the National Congress. Had anything arisen to alter such a determination? No.

GREATER REPRESSION.

The Government was as unscrupulous as ever in its resolution to repress opinion, and to impose its own will on the people. The people had not been mollified by that policy. It was, nevertheless, true that when Mahatmaji was arrested and imprisoned, the non-co-operation movement seemed to mark time. That was a great humiliation and a National shame. It was a matter of regret that the Congress Committee even considered such a question as of the ripeness of the time for Civil disobedience. It was a waste of time. Agitation and organization for Civil Disobedience would have been better. Civil Disobedience would be the crowning decision and the leading feature of the National Congress. If consequently carried out it would render foreign administration impossible. The programme of non-co-operation as laid down by Mahatma Gandhi should be adhered to in every particular.

A MATTER OF REJOICING.

It was matter of rejoicing that the Subjects Committee of Congress had decided against the proposal to enter the Councils. Such an act would be a recantation of non-co-operation, no matter what intention ruled those who would seek to enter the Councils. The number of seats they would be able to capture could not give them dominating control. Those Councils would become "popularly elected legislatures directly these mistaken people participated in the elections. Mr. Horniman had referred to the Government as "Satanic", and he cited two events in justification. The first was the disgraceful aeroplane-bombing of villages in the fronties communities. In the speaker's opinion, all men who take part in such expeditions should be made to feel that they had by such an act put themselves "outside the pale." The same horror ought to be aroused in the minds of Englishmen as was aroused by the German bombing of English towns in the Great War. The second instance was the atrocities inflicted on the Akalis in the Punjab, by Indian policemen acting under British officers, and by British officers themselves. It was now admitted that the Government have been in the wrong from the beginning. They had no concern with these religious matters at all (the Sikh-Akali question). Their methods were of a cold-blooded quality exceeding that of General Dyer in 1919. The wonderful courage displayed by the Akalis was in itself a gigantic victory.

Mr Horniman afterwards spoke on the resolution of sympathy with the British Labour movement, and expressed the view that its success would inevitably lead to the release of other peoples from the control of foreign Imperialism and foreign Capitalism.

MR. LANSBURY'S PROTEST AGAINST REPRESSION.

Mr. George Lansbury, M.P., seconding the latter resolution, said he was almost ashamed to stand in a company of decent-minded Indians, for Englishmen had a great deal to answer for in respect of the Government of India. Englishmen were after all responsible, and some Englishmen felt disgraced by the deeds done by men whom they pay. The hypocritical outcry of archbishops and non-conformist divines against the barbarity of German air-bombers was fresh in their memory. Yet in Mesopotamia, Egypt, Ireland and India this bombing was done, and not a word of reprehension was heard from these men of religion. In the Great War, the British excused the bombing of Cologne on the ground of reprisal. In India there had been no bombing to retort to, and yet the frightful method had been pursued there. If they raised a question in the House, they know what the answed would be: that bombing is quite civilised and entirely the "best thing for the natives." In face of the dumbness of the leaders of Christendom at such atrocity, what will Indian think of Christianity? They will appreciate the value of missionary statements that all are equal in the sight of God. It was a terrible thing that England could have so far forgotten its tradition, that no voice was raised in public denunciation of these bombings. Such acts were a blasphemy against God and against humanity. That Conference had heard the terms of the resolution of sympathy with the Labour Party. At one time he believed that the British Labour Party could do great things for India. He did not so much believe it to-day. Ireland had proved that nothing can teach the English but the force of events. In Ireland, the English held back justice so long that when we started to impose something on the people of Ireland it was too late and justice was impossible. The basis of all such crimes was that a few people thought they knew how to rule others better than those others could rule themselves. Englishmen were now holding on to Mosul, on the plea that they wished to protect some people who lived there from other people who lived there. Hypocricy again! They wanted the oil there; or to prevent certain other people gettting that oil. Recently the press was full of archaeological treasures discovered in Egypt, which proved the great wealth, civilisation, and art of a long-dead Pharaoh. He could not help reflecting that all that wealth civilisation and art was based on the enslavement of Myriads of serfs and slaves. They, too, conducted great investigations to-day into wealth and treasure, in India and in England; and yet they could not spare time to consider the means of the peoples developing their happiness and freedom. When the Indian people develop their modern civilisation, he trusted they would abandon our idea of ruling others. Otherwise, Heaven alone knew where the Britons would come in. He said to Indians:—Do not pin your faith to what English Labour or any external force could do for them. They should found their faith on their own strength and resolution. The one great world probem of the future, towards the solution of which all the world must struggle, was the destruction of that idea of a small band of people managing the world. Man's relationship with man was the great problem of the future. England had ruled India for a century and produced no outstanding result but a few capitalists. Mankind had long been on the wrong road. India must see to it that she did not tread the same futile economic civilisation of the West. Indians could introduce new ideas into the world civilisation, first by resolving to make life simpler instead of more luxurious. Secondly by resisting evil and injustice by folding their arms and saying "you can kill our bodies, but you shall never kill our spirit."

A NEW METHOD OF REALISING FREEDOM.

Mr. Fenner Brockway, speaking on the non-co-operation resolution said: The Independent Labour Party sends its greetings to the Indian non-co-operation party. Its founder Keir Hardie was your friend and so were his followers. In their opinion the Indian people had the absolute right to decide the extent and nature of their freedom, and the degree of their allegiance to and connection with England. However, they hoped that human solidarity would prevail, and that the Indian people would eventually grant a willing and not a forced co-operation with the peoples of great Britain. The whole world would do well to copy India, and become inspired with such a hatred of tyranny that there could be no co-operation.

(Continued on next page).

WAR GRAVES IN GALLIPOLI.

CURZON INDIGNANT

RETURNED SOLDIERS' BLUSTER.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 29.

At a meeting of the full Commission at Lausanne yesterday the Turks persisted in their demand for the reduction of the cemeteries containing the graves of British soldiers in Gallipoli and the exhumation and reburial of the bodies to this end, and complete control of the roads leading to the cemeteries. This attitude provoked a scathing speech from Lord Curzon in the course of which he said:—"I am sorry that once more Ismet Pasha has not taken the opportunity of carrying out his elementary duties of humanity and honour." After declaring his refusal to haggle over dead soldiers, Lord Curzon declared that no man would be removed from Gallipoli until this question had been settled in decency and honour. The Turkish attitude on the matter has already created much indignation here and in the Dominions. Telegrams from Australia indicate the same feelings which are particularly strongly voiced by the Returned Soldiers' League. Their president says that interference with the resting place of the honoured dead is a thing that no returned soldier will tolerate and he will take any steps to prevent so great a sacrilege.

MEDINA TREASURES.

Lord Curzon, in referring to treasures which the Turkish army snatched from the Prophet's Tomb at Medina in 1917 and now refused to restore in spite of the pledge to do so, said that the treasures were the subject of the greatest veneration of Moslems all over the world and millions in India and elsewhere were concerned. Ismet's attitude would create astonishment among Moslems.—(B. O. W.)

ENGLAND'S NEW MOVE.

WANTS TO TAKE OVER HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

ISMET DECLINES DISCUSSION.

POSSIBLE ADJOURNMENT OF CONFERENCE.

(From our Special correspondent at the Peace Conference.)

LAUSANNE, Jan. 28.

England demands that the Hedjaz Railway line be taken away from the Khalifa and administered by the Governments, whose subjects go to the Mecca and Medina, that is to say, England and France. Ismet Pasha said that the railroad belongs to the Khalifa and that the Turkish delegation is unauthorized and unable to interfere in the matter. Curzon, in disrespectful language, denied that the Khalifa was the owner of the railway. It is possible that an adjournment of the conference will be made for two months. If such a proposal for the adjournment of the conference were made, probably the Turkish delegation will accept, provided that Constantinople and the Straits are evacuated.

NO CHANGE IN BRITISH ATTITUDE

LEAFIELD, Jan. 29.

"It can be taken for granted that although future developments may render the position of the British forces on the Rhine even more difficult, there is no present intention of ordering their withdrawal." The "Sunday Times" which makes the above statement adds that there is no question of modification of the present British attitude, the situation is being carefully watched. Newspapers reflect the public anxiety felt at the situation and express the view that the scope of the Ruhr move has already extended beyond the limits anticipated when the recent Paris Conference ended with disagreement between the Allies on the policy to be pursued.—(B. O. W.)

THE RUSSIAN OFFER.

ARMENIANS PLEASED.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Lausanne.—The adjournment of the Conference after the presentation of the Draft Treaty to the Turks is regarded as the most likely development and hope is entertained that the adjournment will not exceed three weeks.

The only bright side of the Lausanne picture at present is the Russian offer to find home in Russia for a considerable number of Armenians. It is proposed to settle the Armenians in North Georgia; the Russians will only provide them with land and the Armenians must depend upon international aid to build their own buildings. The Armenians are pleased at the offer and will now negotiate with the Russians for the settlement of the details.—Reuter.

PERSIAN PREMIERSHIP.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Teheran.—The Mejliss by a majority of forty-five voted in favour of the appointment of Mostofiol Mamalek to the premiership. He was premier in 1917-18.—Reuter.

"GUARDING MOSUL!"

BRITISH MOVE UP FORCES.

REINFORCEMENTS FROM BAGHDAD.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The "Morning Post" correspondent at Baghdad quotes the Secretary to High Commissioner there to the effect that the garrison in Mosul is being reinforced by the army and air force units from Baghdad. He understands that a battalion of the Irak Army is also shortly moving up with the object of guarding Mosul against tribal raids at the instigation of the Turks; on the contrary, opinion is expressed that it is not likely that the Turks will commit acts of open hostility.—Reuter.

FUEL LIQUID : NOT MORALS.

WHY CURZON HOLDS ON TO MOSUL.

Nothing is really settled, writes the "New Leader", after weeks of negotiation, between Lord Curzon and the Turks, but if it comes to a breach, the cause of it will not be his feeble efforts to help the Armenians or the Greeks in their sore need. It will be Mosul. The Angora Assembly, which is tied, as Ulster was, by a Covenant, feels bound by its oath to recover the province of Mosul for Turkey. Lord Curzon is equally resolved not to relinquish it. It is startling to find that he has support even in the Free Liberal Press. His arguments are (1) that the population is not Turkish. True, but it is not Arab. It is a mixture, with the Kurdish element in the majority. These Kurds are orthodox Sunni Moslems, and they showed their attitude towards our tame Arab Kingdom of Mesopotamia (Iraq) very clearly in the revolt of last summer. They certainly would prefer Turkish rule. (2) It is said that on strategical grounds we, or King Feisal, must retain Mosul, if we are to hold Bagdad. These are the grounds on which Italy took the German Tyrol. But we seem to remember that Mr. Asquith had urged the abandonment of Bagdad. In any event, these strategists have forgotten that, thanks to the French lease of the western section of the Bagdad railway to the Turks, this position has already been turned. (3) Lastly, it is said that Bagdad must have the corn of Mosul. We thought Mesopotamia was the world's future granary. In short, the bad arguments for holding Mosul turn out to be good arguments for leaving Bagdad. So be it. But the plain fact is, of course, that it is not the Kurds, nor strategy, nor corn which endear Mosul to Lord Curzon. Under the Kurdish villages is the oil. The French on the Rhine are out for coal. We prefer our fuel liquid. It makes small difference in morals.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

DISCUSSION OF MOSUL QUESTION.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Paris.—It is understood that the question of Mosul will be taken up at the meeting of the Council of the League of Nations here on Tuesday.—Reuter.

THE HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

ANGLO-FRENCH PROPOSAL.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Lausanne.—A detailed account of yesterday's proceeding of the Second Commission shows that the Turks declined to listen to the proposal of the Sanitary Commission for the Straits despite the Allied insistence on the importance of preventing disease spreading to Europe. In the course of discussion on the economic questions Bompard gave notice that the Hedjaz Railway would be handed over to the Khalif. He read a statement that France and Britain on behalf of Syria, Palestine and trans-Jordania, recognising the religious character of the railway, had agreed to the appointment of a council to sit at Medina for the administration of parts of the line running through Syria, Palestine, trans-Jordania and Hedjaz. All the profits made on these sections would be used for the upkeep of the railway itself and any surplus would be employed to improve the conditions of pilgrims.—Reuter.

WAR EFFORTS IN THE BALKANS.

LITTLE ENTENTE AGAINST BULGARIA.

FRANCE'S BAD EXAMPALE.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

The Unsettleing effect of the French occupation of the Ruhr upon the situation in the Near East is emphasised by the Vienna Correspondent of the "Observer" who says that Balkan politicians there are of opinion that the French have set a bad example to the Little Entente, whose ministers are going to meet in Belgarde or Bukharest to decide on joint measures against Bulgaria and Hungary who have not paid reparations. Budapest papers report that Rumania is concentrating new troops on the Magyar frontier.

CONFLICT INEVITABLE.

The "Observer" Correspondent also states that according to news from Angora if an ultimatum is handed to the Turks at Lausanne on Wednesday and they reject it then, as Greece has already an army in Thrace, a conflict on European soil may be inevitable.

ALLIED WARNING TO GREECE.

Reuter's Athens correspondent reports that the Allies have handed the Greek Government a note warning Greece of the danger of concentration of Greek troops in Thrace and proposing the formation of a neutral zone on each side of the Maritza.—Reuter.

COMPLETE RY. STRIKE IN NORTHERN AREA.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

A Dusseldorf telegram via Paris says that sentences ranging from a week to fortnight's imprisonment and heavy fines have been imposed on those recently arrested at the demonstrations.

It is stated that the strike of railwaymen is almost complete in the northern industrial area but French railwaymen are maintaining the services. The strike is only partial in southern area.

Sabotage on railways, telephones and telegraphs is reported but the French breakdown gangs are repairing the damage and restoring the services.—Reuter.

SIKH CONFERENCE, LONDON.

CONFIDENCE IN SHIROMANI COMMITTEE.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.

At a meeting of the Sikhs sojourning in the British Isles, held in the morning of Saturday, December 30th, 1922 at the Caxton Hall, London, the following Resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved that:—(1) We are proud of the cheerful submission of the Akali Sikhs to the provocation, humiliation and tortures to which they have been subjected, and the sacrifices they have made in the name of God and Guru in order to protect the Gurdawaras (temples) from all corruption and alien aggressions.

(2) We further place on record our full confidence and faith in the S. G. P. Committee as the sole representative of the Panth, and also express our heartfelt gratification at the most splendid manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the Panth at this critical juncture.

(3) We also take this opportunity to express our soncere thanks for the selfless task Mr. Gurdit Singh Dara (Bar-at-Law) Editor, "Hind," is conducting in the service of the Panth.

BANQUET SPEECH.

JODHPUR, Jan. 28.

The following are extracts from his Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the Jodhpur Banquet:—

I have heard with interest of the town-planning scheme to which your Highness is devoting keen attention and of your laudable desire to expand the amenities of your capital city, with the possible advent of a broad gauge railway station in the future. The improvement of communications and the siting of new urban extensions have become matters which call for the utmost skill and care and I am aware that your Highness has taken a keen interest in the efficiency of your troops. Finally, your Highness, the year of your accession has been a prosperous one for Marwar and you enter upon your administration with a happy peasantry basking among gifts from nature's cornucopia. Your Highness, all our thoughts to-night are concentrated on you. Your hard to-day has been set on the helm of your State. You have entered in your course as a ruler—it is a very important event both in your Highness' life and in the history of your State. The more we reflect on it the greater the appeal this occasion makes to our imagination. We look back on the great history of the Rathors, the stock from which you spring, on their exploits both in the Deccan and in Rajputana and on the mark they have made in the annals of India. We think of the great population over whom you rule. We reflect and it is a solemn thought that your acts will affect the destinies of thousands upon thousands in Jodhpur State to-day and of generations yet unborn. By your wisdom and sympathy, peace and prosperity, contentment and progress may be their lot bound to them by the old tradition of their loyalty to your house and stock. It is within your grasp to secure and keep that most priceless possession—the love and reverence of your grateful subjects and this is why your Highness, our thoughts are with you to-day.

NO MORE EMIGRATION TO MAURITIUS.

LABOUR ON STARVATION WAGES.

NEED FOR IMPARTIAL ENQUIRY.

DELHI, Jan. 29.

Mr. Benarsidas Chaturvedi wires from Delhi:—

Pandit Devidutt Sharma, Editor, 'Muritius Indian Times' arrived at Delhi today. He came to India in December last on private business. He can speak with authority on the conditions of our people in Mauritius. Interviewed Pandit Devidutt said "there is no necessity for the introduction of fresh immigrants in the colony. Labour is abundant but the mill owners would like to have it as cheap as possible to enrich themselves. The prices of food stuffs are so high at present that it is not possible to accept the wages offered by millowners. The introduction of fresh immigrants would cause great hardships to the labouring class. It would at once lower even their stravation wages. If the Government of India accedes to the request of planters it would be perpetuating the old system of slavery in a disguised form. Further questioned about the necessity of sending a commssion to Mauritius, Pandit Devidutt emphatically welcomed the idea and said, there must be no resumption of emigration till a thorough inquiry is made on the spot. Cheap labour exploitation must not be allowed in any case.

HELP TO UNEMPLOYED.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 29.

In a letter referring to the care given by the British Government to disabled soldiers and sailors, Mr. Bonar Law mentions that during the year 1922-1923 about £68,000,000 sterling will be paid in pensions and other allowances to disabled men by the Ministry of Pensions, 27½ millions in medical benefit, sickness benefit and other payments under health insurance scheme, £44,000,000 sterling in unemployment benefit under unemployment insurance scheme and £12,250,000 sterling to able-bodied unemployed from Poor Law authorities. This makes a total of £151,750,000, quite apart from the great amount of assistance which is being provided for the unemployed. The Prime Minister adds that he is arranging for an inter-departmental committee to be established for the purpose of avoiding any gaps in the various schemes for safeguarding the interests of their men.—(B. O. W.)

IMPERIAL WIRELESS SCHEME.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The political correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" foreshadows an early Government decision in regard to the Imperial Wireless scheme. He states that the Cabinet will in a few days present their report recommending construction of necessary stations by private enterprise although the post office still favours state enterprise.—Reuter.

TEA MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Tuke Mennels tea market report states that the United Kindom stocks in hand are thirty seven million pounds less than last year. It notes that American and Canadian demand is changing from green to black teas. The Russian door is gradually reopening to trade and the continent is very short of stocks. It concludes that a higher level of prices has come to stay and gives as evidence of this fact that Blenders' advance purchases are unparalleled in the history of trade.—Reuter.

COTTON CESS BILL.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 29.

For the first time during the present Delhi session, Sir Fredrick Whyte occupied the chair when the Legislative Assembly met at 11 this morning to transact official legislative business referring to the third reading of measures relating to mines, steam boilers, cantonment house accommodation and cotton transports.

As the President was ushered cheers from all benches welcomed him back to his post on recovery from his prolonged illness.

Sir D. P. Sarbadhikari and Mr. Seshagiri Iyer endorsed the greeting voiced by the leader of the house.

The President replied in suitable terms.

Replying to Khan Bahadur Sarafraz Khan, Sir Basil Blackett said that orders were under issue extending to provincial Civil Service the privilege recently granted to the Imperial Services of obtaining an advance of passage money for themselves and their families to enable to them to go home on leave.

Replying to Mr. Joshi, Mr. Ley said, until the report on the mines disaster at Perbali was received it was impossible to decide on the steps to be taken to prevent occurrences in future of such incidents. However Government would give matter most careful consideration.

Replying to a supplementary question by Sir Deva Prasad Sarbadhikari, Mr. Innes said as the mines got deeper the danger became more. The Mining board was considering the question of safety devices.

Captain E. W. Sassoon who succeeds Mr. Saklatwala as the representative of the Bombay Mill Owners Association was sworn in to-day.

Sir Malcolm Hailey announcing the Government business during the week said ,on Wednesday Government would bring forward further consideration of the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill and on Thursday the assembly would be asked to consider the draft notifications sanctioning immigration to Ceylon and Malaya.

On the motion of Mr. Kamat the House added Mr. Rangachariar to the select committee on Mr. Kamat's private Bill on Married Women's Property Act.

The House then proceed to the legislative business.

COTTON CESS BILL.

Mr. Hullah moved that the Cotton Cess Bill be referred to a joint committee.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said, the Fiscal Commission had rejected the levy of export duty on the ground that it would fall on the producer. The committee should also guard against this danger as also against the danger of exploitation of cotton growers by middlemen. He also emphasised that the cess proposed by the bill should not be regarded as a precedent for the levy of cess on other agricultural produce or for export duties.

Mr. Rangachariar expressed his fears that the cess would eventually fall on the producers and not the industry as it should. What would have benefitted the producer was a better marketing and that the Bill did not intend to provide. He was afraid that the absence of agricultural interests on the Central Cotton Committee was proving detrimental to the producers and hoped that following the example of cotton cess similar cesses would not be imposed on other agricultural products.

Mr. Jatkar who represents Berar, the cotton producing district of India endorsed the apprehensions put forward by Mr. Rangachariar.

Sir D. P. Sarabadhikari did not share the fears of the last speakers and hoped a very acceptable measure should emerge from the joint committee.

BILL REFERRED TO JOINT COMMITTEE.

Mr. Hullah replying to the criticisms assured that all observations made by previous speakers would be carefully considered by the joint committee. He admitted that opinion was extremely divergent as to whether the tax on export would fall on the producer or not, but it occurred to him that as Indian cotton was of such great importance in the world's market the purchase of cotton would have to pay for the whole or a part of the cess. In any case, he felt sure, the small export tax would not be felt in any way by any interest. In the case of cesses on tea, indigo and lac it was the industry that paid the tax. Replying to criticisms on the constitution of the Central Cotton Committee, the Revenue Secretary said, four representatives of agriculture had been added to the Committee. He emphasised that the Indian Cotton Committee, the Central Cotton Committee and the Government of India placed in the forefront of their proposal the fact that the measure should benefit the country. He hoped the committee would be able to find a solution of the difficult question in connection with the rate of cess. The house agreed to to refer the Bill to a joint Committee.

Mr. Innes moved the final reading of the Bill consolidating and amending the law relating to Steam boilers.

Several amendments were moved by Mr. Agnihotri and all of these were rejected.

U. P. POLITICAL PRISONERS.

ORDER FOR GENERAL RELEASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 26.

His Excellency Sir William Marris announced before the U. P. Legislative Council this noon the release of one and every political prisoner in this province with the exception of one who is guilty of inciting to murder.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 29.

To-da'y meeting of the Council of State was also a short one. Sir Alexander Muddiman presided. Major General MacWatt, Director General of Indian Merical Services was the new member sworn in. About twenty questions figured on the agenda paper. They all stood in the name of the Maharajah of Cassimbazar and related to the strength of various branches of work in Government presses, in Calcutta, Delhi and Simla, their salaries etc. Mr. Chadwick informed the member that information on all the points raised had just been received and would be laid on the table at a later date. The Maharajah of Cassimbazar agreed to this arrangement. The house then proceeded with the next and last item namely the consideration of Criminal Tribes Amendment Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CLUB.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am seeking the hospitality of your columns with a view to informing the public of a movement among students which aims at establishing under the auspices of the University an institution very much like the Oxford Union. It is hoped that when definite proposals are ready gentlemen will come forth to support the idea enthusisastically. Meanwhile the promoters are leaving no stone unturned to give the movement a practical shape and direction inviting the opinions of the heads of the Colleges and others who have shown their interest in students. In the course of the next week a meeting will be held when the subject will be laid for discussion and if it should find sympathy a Committee will be appointed to draw up the Rules and Regulations.

I am not aware of any cogent reasons to reject the idea. It has nothing reprehensible in it nor does it trench upon controversial issues of court opposition. It simply endeavours to fill a gap. Oft and anon the want of an organization where the college students could meet to express their opinion on the questions that affect them as citizens and students has been seriously felt. I do not wish to recall the many occasions when we have felt a distinct invitation to us to express our opinion. Desultory attempts may have been made in this or that college but concerted action in the nature of things could not be expected.

We hope to make this projected Institution something of which our University may be proud. And now that the ground has been broken let gentlemen beware how they treat us.—Yours, etc.

LL. B. (Senior.)

Bombay, Jan. 28.

One urged that the regulations and rules under the Bill be not sanctioned without the approval of the Provincial Legislature as the case may be.

Mr. Innes pointed out that the subject was very technical. It was not, he said, the job of popular assembly to go into the technical details. The houses finally passed the bill exactly in the form in which it emerged from the joint Committee.

INDIAN MINES BILL.

Mr. Innes next moved for the third reading of the Indian Mines Bill. Mr. Joshi, Labour representative in the house said, the bill as shaped by the Joint Committee did not satisfy him fully but it offered a workable compromise on the question of employment of women and he welcomed it only because it offered a step in advance. Only fifty thousand women were employed underground and if the mine owners really meant to get rid of women labour soon they could in a very short time substitute it by other cheap labour of which India had plenty.

Mr. Rangachariar:—What would women live on?

Mr. Joshi:—On wages of men or other labour.

The amendments were then taken up the clauses one by one. Half a dozen amendments were moved by Mr. Agnihotri, but all were negatived without much discussion. Mr. Joshi moved two amendments but both the amendments were eventually negatived, that relating to the Mining Board without any division and that referring to the Mining Committee by 46 votes to 23. The assembly then rose for lunch.

PERSONNEL OF ROYAL COMMISSION.

LORD SELBOURNE TO PRESIDE?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 27.

I am informed on fairly reliable authority that in addition to Mr. Bupendranath Basu, Lords Selbourne and Ronaldshay will be on the Royal Civil Service Commission, and that one of the two last named will preside over its deliberations.

PRINCIPLES OR LIFE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—If in speaking, the sense of a sentence is broken in two by the occurrence of some unusual word, of course the continuity of thought is at an end, and the attention is diverted from the thoughts to the words and instead of thinking about what the man says, we are querying in our mind what he is trying to say. The great and popular speakers of the day, who have a hold upon the people are men whose words do not admit of two interpretations. Such speakers should plant thier ideas directly in the minds and thoughts of the hearers.

Other day Mr. Das said that "principles are not greater than life". Who is the greatest man, whose memory is cherished most—one who sacrifices life for a principle or a principle for life? Yours, etc.,

PERPLEXED.

PRESENTATION TO MR. ATHAVLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir—A few friends and admirers of Mr. Bapu Narayen Athavle, are getting up an address to present him on the 3rd proximo under the name of Indian Christian community. To congratulate him for the unique honour of Rao Bahadurship bestowed upon him by the benign government. Now, Sir, if Mr. Athavle has done something for the students of Bombay in general and the students belonging to the Y. M. C. A. of Bombay in particular it is their business to justify it by their address but I write this as an Indian Christian that, the Indian Christian community has nothing to do with the address or the honour conferred upon Mr. Athavle. It is for the Indian Christian Association to present him with an address if Mr. Athavle deserves one from the Indian Christian community. The Indian Christian Association is a recognised body of the Indian Christian community and it is up to the Association to give or not to give any address. I hope, therefore, the promoters of the show on the 3rd proximo will omit the name of the Indian Christian community from their address and in their eulogy will confine themselves to extol Mr. Athavle for the great boon he has conferred on the student world and particularly the students connected with the Y. M. C. A.—Yours etc.,

INDIAN CHRISTIAN.

"SPHINX" HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

To perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. N. R. Bhattacharjee of "The Bombay Chronicle"—well-known in sporting circles as "Sphinx", it is proposed to start a Hockey Tournament and raise a fund for the cost of a Challenge Cup.

His friends and admirers are requested to contribute towards this end.

(Sd) Marmaduke Pickthall, Editor "Bombay Chronicle."

(Sd), R. N. Bhagwat, Hon. Secy., P. J. Hindu Gymkhana.

(Sd). J. Maitra, Hon. Tennis Secy., P. J. H. Gymkhana.

(Sd). S.C. Bannerji, Genl. Manager, Marsland Price.

(Sd). Phillip, H.C. Constable, Y.M.C.A. (central branch.)

(Sd) Nelson D'Souza Lusitanian S.C.

Contributions may be sent to:—

S. Bhattacharjee c/o Anand and Co., 23 Medows Street, Fort.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies witnessed Madame Pavlova's performance at the Excelsior Theatre on Monday evening and Her Excellency afterwards attended Lady Clinton-Baker's Dance at the Admiral's House.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan 29.

The Western disturbance has given nearly general rain and snow in Kashmir and Northeast Baluchistan with a few falls in Northwest Frontier Province and it is passing away Eastwards Sonamarg reports one inch and Kalat a half. The temperature has fallen rapidly in Baluchistan.

LONDON INDIANS' CONFERENCE.

(Continued from previous page).

with tyranny. Mr. Gandhi had set on foot a new method of realising human freedom, or at least it was a new application of methods. Racial freedom could not be the end of human effort. Side by side with all political efforts must go a movement for economic freedom. It was the one rather disappointing note in the reports of the Indian movement, that Indians took an insufficient account of the economic aspect of their servitude. There were not wanting, however, signs of a growing consciousness of this vital element in the movement for emancipation.

Mr. Arthur Field spoke on a resolution expressing satisfaction at the Victories of Mustapha Kemal and the Turkish people in the cause of Turkish independence and expressed confidence in their advocacy and protection of the cause of Khilafat. He said that after eloquent testimonies to the vertues of peace, which were applauded by the Conference, his assurance would be welcomed that peace and not war was his own particular object of admiration. The victories of the patriot Mustapha Kemal were a horrible necessity, forced on a peace-loving nation by the Allies. Turkey and Russia needed peace more than any other nation, yet both had been offered the alternative of war or slavery. They had preferred to fight. Both had emerged victoriously. They had no joy in the butchery of war, they desired to thrust these memories behind them as soon as might be. Greater enemies still existed within than without the Turkish State; the next war would be an economic war waged if possible without arms. If would be directed against the remnants of feudalism and the power of foreign capital. Turning to the question of the Caliphate, Mr. Field expressed the opinion that that institution had been strengthened by the reforms carried out by the Turkish Assembly. The Caliphate did not properly and essentially depend for its authority on the possession of the antiqnated veto of the Sultans over the internal affairs of the Turkish nation. It rested on the recognition affection and respect of Muslims throughout the Islamic world. The Caliphati was now restored to its premitive simplicity, and the Islamic world must provide it with its authority and vitality.

ASSAULT ON FREE SPEECH.

In a subsequent speech, protesting against the continued exclusion of Mr. Horniman from India, Mr. Field alluded to the increasing hostility displayed by the Government of Bombay to the "Chronicle." Taking this malignant supervision into account, side by side with the life sentence of expulsion on Mr. Horniman an assault on free speech was evident which called for an effective propaganda. He advocated a united movement in defence of the right of adverse criticism by the Indian press.

NON-CO-OPERATION.

The following resolutions were passed:—

This Conference reaffirms the right of the people of India to determine for themselves their own National destiny and the form of Government under which they shall live; and believing that any sort of recognition of or association or co-operation with foreign rule is antagonistic to that right; it further reaffirms its belief in the policy of Non-Volent Non-Co-operation as the ony means by which that right can be fully and finally established and Swaraj achieved.

The Conference has the fullest confidence in the policy and programme of non-violent Non-Co-operation laid down by Mahatma Gandhi. It believes that the Non-Co-operation movement has re-awakened the people of India to a true sense of their national responsibility in a way that no other means could have achived and it is oposed to any proposal which would involve an infringement of that policy and programme.

AKALI STRUGGLE.

This Conference condemns the unwarrantable interference of the British Government in the Punjab with the religious affairs of the Sikh Akali Community; it draws the attention of the civilised world to the atrocities perpetuated on the Akalis by the police under British officers, who have been personally guilty of such atrocities; it records its undying admiration of the courage, and sacrifice with which the Akalis have defended the sacred rights of their religion at Guru-ka-Bagh, its profound sympathy with their sufferings and heartfelt gratification at the victory which they have thereby achieved in the cause of religious and National Independence.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MUSTAFA KEMAL.

This Conference offers to Ghazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha, and the whole Turkish people its respectful congratulations on their splendid victories in the field and places on record its profound sense of the inestimable services which the Turkish people by their sacrifices and indomitable courage in establishing their National Sovreignity have rendered to world-freedom. The Conference further express its confidence that the National Asembly of the Turkish people will continue to respect and protect the intergrity of the Caliphate.

INDIAN LABOUR.

This Conference extends its sympathy and goodwill towards the Labour movement in Great Britain and looks forward to the day when British Labour will free itself from the bondage of capitalistic exploitation and thus help to bring about the realisation of the aims of the Indian people in their struggle to free themselves from foreign imperialistic and capitalistic domination.

The fifth resolution, which was lengthy and composite, contained suggestion to the Indian National Congress, including an appeal for help for a London Indian journal It recommended the Congress to alter its policy and undertake propaganda in Europe and America to counteract anti-Indian misrepresentations there. It recommended action to counteract the denationalising tendencies of institutions run in England to capture Indian youths. The resolution wound up by protesting against the granting of a Government subsidy to the Y.M.C.A. Hostel for Indian students, and opposes any public grants to this or other institutes such as "Cromwell Road" or the Indian Students' Department.

OPPRESSED PEOPLES.

This Conference extends its sympathy to the peoples of Ireland, Egypt, Palestine and Middle Asia and all other peoples labouring under British or other foreign domination, and invites their cooperation with the Indian people in securing their mutual release from such foreign domination.

MR. HORNIMAN'S DEPORTATION.

This Conference protests against the deportation and continual exclusion of Mr. B. G. Horniman from India by the British Government it expresses its gratitude to Mr. Horniman for his services to India and its deep sympathy with him in the sufferings which he has had to undergo in direct consequence of those services; and it calls upon all Indians both here and in India to do everything possible to bring about Mr. Horniman's return to India without further delay.

The above was proposed by Mr. B. M. Jolly, and seconded by Mr. Arthur Field and carried unanimously.

"NATION AND ATHENAEUM."

MR. MASSINGHAM LIKELY TO RESIGN.

The London Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" wires:—

The announcement made by the "Daily Express" to-day that the "Nation and Athenaeum" has been acquired by a group of Manchester Liberals, which includes Mr. Ramsay Muir and Mr. E. D. Simon, is, I believe, ahead of the facts, and does not indicate what is really happening.

The negotiations, which are in an advanced state but not completed are, I understand, for an amalgamation of the "Nation" and the "New Statesman" under a board representative of both concerns with several new members, including Mr. J. M. Keynes and the two Manchester gentlemen already mentioned. Such an amalgamation, it is understood, would cause the resignation of Mr. H. W. Massingham, who has conducted the "Nation" with distinction since 1907. It is early to speculate on the subject, but it may be noted that the general gossip is that Mr. Clifford Sharp will probably become editor of the combined publication.

There is nothing more to be said at present except to express the sincere regret that will be found in many more quarters than he would expect if Mr. Massingham is to disappear from his very notable place in weekly journalism.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

The tone of the market for jute shares shewed no improvement to-day and the prices for Clive and Howrah varied very little in the absence of bazar operations. Other stocks were difficult to move in the absence of buyers. Cotton were easier with no business. Coals continued without support Raneegunge being enquired for at limits which did not tally with the sellers' ideas. Tea and miscellaneous sections were poorly patronized without any change on the last quotations. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—5½ per cent war bonds (1926 99/13, 6 per cent bonds 100/8.

Bank:—Calcutta Industrial Bank 8/8, Imperial Bank 324.

Railway:—Buktiarpur Bihar Railway 62, Hoshiarpur Doab Railway 66, Sara Serajgunj Railway 62.

Cotton:—Dunbar 300, Keshoram 8/14, do pref 56.

Jute:—Alliance 505, Barnagore 114, Benjamin 4/13 discount, Clive 33/14 Gondalpara 795, Howrah 41/4, Kamarhatty 575, Kanknarrah 470/8, Kilvin 725 National 256/8, Reliance 47/12. 47/12.

Coal:—Bokaro Ramghur 40. Caledonian 2, Ghusick and Muslia 24, Kasa Collieries 9/12, Searsole 14.

Miscellaneous:—C. P. Cements 3/2, Indian Iron and Steel 50, Peace Slipway 1/7, British India Corporation ordinary 8/6, do deferred 18, Burma Corporation 5/14, Indian Wood Products 7/8, Indo Burma Tin 5/12, Calcutta Oil and Cake 2/2, Howrah Oil 13, Anglo-Oriental Navigation 22/12, Pioneer Sugar 1/10. Tea:— Bishnauth tea 17/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling four and seven exteenth pence and demand bills were one shilling four and fifteen-thirty-two pnce.

TWO NEW BURMESE MINISTERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 28.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed two ministers Mr. J. A. Maung Gyi Barrister and U. Maung Gyee Master of Arts the former being in charge of the forest, agriculture and excise departments and the latter of local self-Government, education and public health. Mr. Maung Gyi who was called to the bar in England and who afterwards practised for a decade at Bangkok is a member of the moderate party while U. Maung Gyee has taken a prominent part in the national education movement and belongs to the national group.

ANTIDOTE FOR SNAKE-BITE.

EDINBURGH GRADUATE'S EXPERIMENT.

An antidote for snakebite is suggested by Mr. K. C. Eapen, M.A., a graduate of Edinburgh University writes "St. Andrews Herald" of Edinburgh:—It is the result of observation and experiment in Mysore, India, and the theory has been communicated to the Lister Institute for investigation. India pays heavy toll annually to the cobra and other piosonous snakes, but a remedy has so far eluded science. Mr. Eapen got the idea he presents for development from seeing a tame mongoose spring straight at a snake and kill it without prior recourse to a particular kind of herb, as the natives believe. From what he saw Mr. Eapen argued that either the saliva or the bile of the mongoose must contain antitoxins which render the poison of the cobra innocuous. Later he tested his theory on a cow which had been bitten by a snake. A mixture of mongoose bile, potassium permanganate, tobacco decoction, and juice from the banana trunk, timeously administered through the mouth, saved the life of the cow and restored it to normal health in a day or two. The experiment was repeated by another person, and again proved successful. Mr. Eapen's hope is that from these results an antidote may be developed conferring immunity on mankind, and in this he invites the assistance of more experienced scientists. The method he folowed was as follows:—1) Injection within half an hour of a certain quantity of fresh bile mongoose (does depending upon the animal experimented upon: 2) administration, through mouth, within half an hour, 10c.c of the bile of mongoose, 2 grammes of potassium permanganate, 15c.c. of tobacco decoction, and 10c.c. of the juice taken from the banana trunk.

CIVICS EXHIBITION.

One of the most widely felt demands of municipal and civic workers in this city, has been an Exhibition of the methods of City Planning which satisfies the six basic needs of manking with which all governments should be chiefly concerned:—physical and esthetic, biological and educational economic and moral. To-day something towards this demand has been met by the Civics Exhibition in the galleries of the Royal Institute of Science (Esplanade Road, Fort.)

The primary object of this Exhibition is to show first what cities are, and how the grew, and then what city planning mean and why it pays It thus shows how good sense and forethought may be applied to the building up of cities.

The scope of civics does not lie merely in the organisation of administrative departments not with the maintainence of the city It starts with the study of city life and growth, that is with its survey, and thus not only actual but also historic. It has thus also, to investigate its defects and drawbacqs, its disease and poverty, its vice and crime, its deterioration and decay. This prepared, it has to utilise its surveys for service, its thought for action, its science for practice along with a study of an adequate treatment of all these evils. Thus it seeks not only to develop the city towards more abundant life and growth, but to apply its diagnosis of evils towards their treatment, and reach a city more healthy and effective in all respects.

A first visit to the exhibition shows us the geographic and historic developments of the city, from antiquity onwards. It exhibits much of their qualities and their defects, and it often shows their changes and improvements. Modern cities with their social factors, both material and moral, modern developments—industrial and maritime, commercial and financial, military and imperial, etc are all copiously illustrated: and often, also defects of their planning and housing, with disastrous effects accordingly. Recent advances of Town Planning and Housing, (with special attention to Garden Suburbs, Garden Villages, and Garden Cities) are largely set forth.

Thus it shows that town planning Civics are not confined to the solution of any isolated task or problem—as of engineering, mechanics or finance, or even all these together. They deal with a living and developing community, comprising thousands of families and their units, who live and work together, primarily by force of material circumstances—physical, economic, and social, yet whose bonds of association are also of the spirit—and thus of feeling, intelligence, and purpose, thus involving religion, education and art. Thus it exhibits the city as a whole growing and developing with its varied aspects—physical, biological, social, yet above all ethical, intellectual and artistic.

Here then we are reaching a presentment of the city from all aspects of view, But this Exhibition thus affords an adequate understanding of the Region in which the City is situated, for the City is the focus of the Region; and again to understand the varied formations of cities is to understand civilisation. Thus we here get a comprehensive view of civilisation. The place of this Exhibition is fundamental to the general presentment of sociology, and to further and train students for research, thus becomes more plain. Yet it will be found of interest and value in the widest sense for ordinary visitors—educational for old as well as for young, for schools and students, as well as teachers and professors, in short, for the public as well as its specialists of all kinds.

The Exhibition is open free from 9 a.m to 6 p.m. daily, Sundays excepted. Visitors wishing to have the Exhibition specially demonstrated may apply to the Curator, Civics Exhibition, Royal Science Institute, Esplanade Road.

It is expected that the Exhibition will close shortly.

Who Wants Rs. 1000?

EVERY MONTH FOR NINE MONTHS

FIRST PRIZE Rs. 1,000.

2nd PRIZE Rs. 500. 3rd PRIZE Rs. 250.

250 PRIZES of 100 Cigarettes Each.

EVERY MONTH FOR NINE MONTHS

Imperial Specials
CIGARETTES

SAVE THE RED SEALS which are found in each tin of "Imperial Specials" Cigarettes.

YOU may win Rs 1,000. YOU may win Rs. 250.
YOU may win Rs. 500. YOU may win 100 Cigarettes.

"Imperial Specials" Monthly Competition.

These Prizes will be awarded EVERY MONTH for NINE MONTHS.

PRIZES:

FIRST PRIZE	-	Rs. 1,000
SECOND PRIZE	-	Rs. 500
THIRD PRIZE	-	Rs. 250

250 Prizes of 100 Cigarettes each of any one of the brands mentioned in Rule 1.

These Prizes will be awarded EVERY MONTH for NINE MONTHS.

The above prizes are offered **each month**, for **nine months**, for the best sentences composed in which the initial letters of the words in such sentences when taken in sequence will form one of the following words. A different word will be used for each month's competition for the nine months April—December 1923, as follows:—

April, "IMPERIAL"; May, "SPECIALS";
June, "ARCADIAN"; July, "TURQUOISE";
August, "MENTONE"; September, "MAGNUMS";
October, "VIRGINIAN"; November,
"TURKISH;" December, "FINEST."

For example, for the April competition the initial letters of the words forming the sentence should, when taken in sequence, make "IMPERIAL." Similarly the word for the May competition would be "SPECIALS," and so on. Here are two examples as a guide for the April competition:—

I 'm	I f
M ost	M y
P articular	P oor
E verywhere	E ffort
R equiring	R ecognised
I mperials	I 'll
A fter	A ssuredly
L unch	L augh.

Rules and conditions which Competitors must strictly observe.

1. Competitors may send in as many entries as they wish but each entry must consist of one sentence only, and must either be made on one of the printed entry forms which will be found packed in tins of "Imperial Specials" cigarettes and other Arcadian Tobacco Company's brands or on the form appearing in this advertisement. Each entry form must either have affixed thereon (in the spaces provided) two genuine red and/or blue seals (with the A. T. C. Embossed Monogram) taken from the inside or outside of tins containing any of the Arcadian brands of cigarettes as mentioned below, or be accompainied by ten empty "Imperial Specials" 10's packets.

"Arcadian Specials No. I"	Turkish
"Arcady"	"
"Turquoise"	"
"Mentone"	"
"Imperial Specials"	Virginian
"Imperial Specials Magnums"	"

2. Entries for each month's competition should be posted to the Managers of the Imperial Specials Competition, Post Box No. 601, Calcutta, and will be accepted by any postal delivery up to the last postal delivery on the last day of that month, and under no circumstances will any entry for a particular month's competition be accepted by any later delivery (no matter what may have been the reason or cause for the delay in delivery).

2. Prizes as mentioned above will be awarded in order of merit, to those competitors who in the opinion of the Managers of the Competition have submitted the best entries and entries will be judged in accordance with their originality, cleverness and wit. **A competitor who submits more than one entry may win more than one Prize,** as prizes will be awarded strictly on the merits of each entry.

4. Under no circumstances whatever will either the Managers or the Arcadian Tobacco Co., Ltd., acknowledge receipt of any entries, nor will they accept any responsibility for any entries not received, whatever may have been the reason for such non-receipt, and under no circumstances will the Managers or the Arcadian Tobacco Co., Ltd., enter into any correspondence with competitors or with intending competitors on this or any other subject whatever in connection with the competition, the rules and conditions of which are clearly laid down herein.

5. The judging of all entries will take place each month as soon as possible after the last day of each month, and the sentence which wins the first prize, together with the names and addresses of all prize winners will be published in the principlal newspapers.

6. The decision of the Managers of the competition is final as to all matters connected with the competition including the interpretation of these rules.

7. Competitors by the fact of their entering for the competition will be considered as accepting these rules and conditions.

8. This competition is not open to employees of the Arcadian Tobacco Co., Ltd., or any of its Allied Companies.

This notice is issued by the Arcadian Tobacco Company, Ltd. (Incorporated in England), Post Box, No. 601, Calcutta.

ENTRY FORM

Full Name_____

Address_____

SENTENCE TO BE WRITTEN HERE:—

"Arcadian Specials" No. I	Turkish	PASTE SEAL HERE.
"Arcady"	"	
"Turquoise"	"	
"Mentone"	"	
"Imperial Specials"	Virginian	PASTE SEAL HERE.
"Imperial Specials (Magnums)	Virginian	

Here state which of the above named brands you desire in the event of your winning one of the 250 prizes of 100 Cigarettes.

Name of brand (10)_____

CUT OUT FORM AT DOTTED LINES.

ARCADIAN TOBACCO
Co. - Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

London. **P. O. Box 601, CALCUTTA:** Bangalore.

CALCUTTA NOTES.

LORD PEEL AND MODERATES.

A DRONING COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

Lord Peel's despatch and the appointment of the Royal Commission have startled even the Surendranath loyalists into a spasm of fury. The Indian Association is composing a polysyllabic cable, and the Moderates are going about with a sick countenance, asking one another where it would all end. There was a proposal that the Bengal Council should adjourn in an emergency motion to protest against the supercilious over-ruling of the Government of India and the defiance of Indian opinion, but the affliction of cold feet stopped the venture. Nor are Europeans wholly in support of the Royal Commission, fearing as they do, the exacerbation of racial feeling. They would have preferred a decree raising European salaries by fifty per cent. and the award of bigger optional pensions instead of this elaborate staging-out of brutal selfishness. If by "executive order, the spoils of office were increased, all would have been well. This Royal Commission is considered by all to be a mistake and an exasperation. Lord Ronaldshay, ex-Governor of Bengal, is expected to be the Chairman of the Commission which to obviate the irritation of open evidence, is likely to sit behind the *purdah* and take the dictation of the bureaucracy. Mr. B. N. Basu has been commissioned to serve as a member from Bengal. The events of the week have had an effect on the Moderates and such of them as are out of office have openly grieved that they have been slaving for nothing. Mr. George Morgan, ex-president of the European Association, says in a letter to the press: "It is to be hoped that the Government of India will refuse to pay any part of the cost of this Commission." Little does he know that prior to the refusal lies the option for Lord Reading to resign. Mr. Morgan's communication, petulant as it is in its denunciation of Mr. Montagu, reflects the reluctance of Europeans to have their greedy service-claims advertised in open evidence.

EXHIBITION OR UNIVERSITY?

The Bengal Legislative Council met on Tuesday, the leading business of the day being a vote of Rs. 3 lakhs for Bengal to figure in the Imperial Exhibition. The result was a foregone conclusion. There could conceivably be no refusal of a demand of Imperial import, and the Private Secretary to the Governor had, in the certainty of a favourable vote, issued invitations for a Conference in Government House to settle the lines of Bengal's participation. The Minister of Industries was in charge of the motion and a long and weary speech he made of the advantageousness of the event. There was strong opposition from the more literate class of members who argued that Bengal had nothing to exhibit. Jute does not require exhibition and as for rice Bengal wants it. Even Ministerial Moderates like Mr. S. N. Mullick and Mr. D. C. Ghosh perceived the absurdity of the Council voting Rs. 3 lakhs for tawdry association. The Province is alleged to be far too beggared to vote substantial help to the University, but they want to blow Rs. 3 lakhs for the Empire Exhibition where Bengal has nothing but specimens of furnished ryots to exhibit. The contrast reminds one of the sequel of the Moplah Tragedy where not a dog was hanged or hanged. Abundance and destitution stalk hand in hand. Twenty-six members of the Council voted against the demand, while fifty-three supported the gift. What counted with the latter was not so much in material value of any advertisement as the observance of Imperial uniformity in organising the Exhibition. There would in default, according to them, be a slur on their political cordiality as a constituent portion of the Empire. After the Imperial business was got out of the way, came half-a-dozen resolutions on the Calcutta University. The actual bills for the reformation of the University would come later. The resolutions extended from a proposal to grant money to wipe out the deficit of Rs. 7 lakhs to stern refusal of money till Sir Ashutosh Mukherjea cried Peccavi. Dr. P. C. Mitter was on his hind legs. Two days were spent in parry and thrust and finally all the resolutions were withdrawn. The Minister pleaded that the margin of his quarrel with the Vice-Chancellor was very liable and could be got over by a short Conference. The Council left the minister in his place trusting that he would square up in business instead of interminably fighting for his own hand. Mr. Mitter appeared much chastened and more willing to own up the errors on his side than before. Sir Asutosh Chaudhari berated him for the insinuation of misappropriation of funds.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Mitter: I did not say that.

Sir Asutosh Chaudhuri: If you did not say that you meant it. Why did you mean it? I want you to say that you did not mean it. I am a plain, honest man and am not afraid of speaking the truth.

A BYE ELECTION.

For the vacancy created in the Council by the death of Radha Charan Pal Bahadur, there has been a trial at the polls. Dr. Pramathia Nath Banerjea's election is the return of a good man to the Council. But the interest of the event lies in the attempt of the Congress party to boycott the elections. Personally I am not satisfied that the results are fair from the Congress point of view. In spite of a No-Vote campaign, not less than 40 per cent. of the voters exercised their rights. There were 3960 names in the electoral roll. Dr. Banerjea scored 952 votes and his rival 559. Of course there were the attractions of motor-rides and entertainment to the voters. On the other hand the Congress party too had its diversion of effects. 40 per cent. is less than half the total, but all things considered, not the least of which was the animation in the ward, the experience does not favour the theory that with some canvassing, a real majority of voters could be kept back. The bye-election has been more satisfactory to the pro-Change party than to the No-Change party.

THE SECOND SCOURGE.

Next to malaria, the greatest scourge of Bengal is the growth of the water-hyacinth. This is a plant of amazing growth which blocks up the tanks and canals of this water-logged country. Last year a committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of Sir Jagadish Bose. The Committee has come to the conclusion that in order to resist the scourge some from of legislation would be necessary. They make the following recommendation.

That in view of the growing menace, scientific investigations be undertaken in the first instance, into the life history of the plant and its mode of propagation, and later on, into the practical methods for its check, and the economic utilisation of hyacinth in various ways so that the cost of operations may, to a certain extent, be recovered, and for this purpose a staff consisting of the following be employed for a period of three years—(1) a plant-physiologist, (2) a subordinate officer of the Agricultural Department and (3) an Agricultural chemist, the total cost for these need not exceed Rs. 1,000 a month.

That some form of legislation should be adopted which will ensure that concerted action is taken when applying methods designed to destroy the weed. To this end a set of rules has been drafted which will, it is hoped, act as a guide to Government in fully determining the form of legislation, if this principles is accepted.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Outside some enquiry for 3½ per cent. Paper for which there are buyers at Rs. 57-2, sellers predominate for the majority of Government Securities but there has been no further appreciable depreciation in values.

COALS.

Coal shares continue dull and neglected with enquiry on a very small scale only.

JUTES.

In sympathy with a sharp decline in the Gunny market and the absence of outside support Jute shares are decidedly easier.

COTTONS.

Cotton shares are firmer and more active, following a rise in the Yarn market.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There are no special features in this section with prices, however, fairly steady.

TEA.

There is some enquiry for good tea scrip, with an absence of sellers.

The traffic earnings of the Calcutta Tramways Company for last week were Rs. 28,944 as compared with Rs. 1,02,643 for the corresponding week of last year.

FOREIGN TRADE RETURNS.

Calcutta's trade with foreign countries in December exhibited no improvement on the preceding month, states the "Calcutta Commercial Guide", issued by the Collector of Customs, Calcutta. Imports continued depressed and declined further from Rs. 7.33 crores to Rs 6.73 crores. Exports were maintained at a high level Rs. 12.70 crores, so that the large favourable balance of trade was practically the same as in the preceding month. Compared with December, 1921, imports disclose a decline by Rs. 1.55 crores but exports a great increase by Rs. 3.32 crores. Cotton goods show the biggest import advance. Grey and coloured piece-goods increased but white goods fell off slightly. The only other important advance was by mineral oils due to receipts of over a million gallons of kerosine from the United States, against nil in the same month last year, and to larger imports of lubricating oil from Borneo and the United States. Imports of sugar were very poor, the quantity of refined sugar declining from 35,914 to 2,960 tons, and the heavy decrease under this head as well as under machinery and iron and steel explain the lower value of the total trade. Jute manufactures, although not so heavy as in the preceding month, maintained their position as the leading export, the improvement on December, 1921, being chiefly in sacking bags and hessian cloth. Australia, Cuba, Japan, Java and Siam took most of the bags and the United States the cloth. Raw jute continued in good demand, the bulk of the shipments going to the United Kingdom and Germany. Higher values increased the advance by tea, as quantity only expanded from 26 million to 30 million pounds, while value rose from Rs. 1.90 crores to Rs. 2.58 crores. The United States again took most of the lac and goat skins and Germany the hides. Shipments of rice were much smaller than in December, Aden, Cuba and the French West Indies and Natal being the largest purchasers.

JUTE MARKET.

The market has ruled very dull and quiet during the past week. There are sellers of Firsts at Rs. 78 to Rs. 79 and Lightnings at Rs. 74-8 to Rs. 75. The rise in the value of the rupee during the last few days has disorganised export business for the time being and shippers are consequently taking little interest.

RAILWAY ARRIVALS.

The imports of Jute into Calcutta by the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways for seven days ending 17th January, 1923, were 263,641 maunds as against 421,845 maunds for the same period of 1922.

The total imports from 1st July, 1922 to 17th January, 1923, were 12,352,583 maunds as compared with 11,761,470 maunds for the corresponding period of last season.

Messrs. Moran & Co.'s report says:—

LOOSE JUTE.

During the past week the market has ruled quiet with enquiry chiefly confined to the lower qualities in bot hPucca and Kutcha bales. In the latter we have to report the following business done:—

Fives. Tossa and White at Rs. 15-4.
Sixes. White from Rs. 14-8 to Rs. 14.
Rejections at Rs. 13.
The market closes quiet.

Imports into up-country stations are practically nil and apparently the bulk of the jute remaining to be marketed is now in sellers' hands.

JUTE FABRICS.

Hessians.—Early in the week values ruled fairly steady and a fair business was done in near goods. Latterly the demand has fallen off and prices in consequence are much easier. The forward positions have met with a certain amount of enquiry from speculators, but very little business has resulted.

9 porters for Ready and January at Rs. 19-14 to Rs. 18-8, for January-March at Rs. 19-12, for February at Rs. 19-10, for April-June at Rs. 19-12 to Rs. 18-8, for July-September at Rs. 19 to Rs. 18-4.

11 porters for Ready and January at Rs. 23-12 to Rs. 23 to Rs. 23-2, for March at Rs. 24-4 to Rs. 23-10, for April-June at Rs. 23-10, for July-September at Rs. 23-12 to Rs. 23-4.

45 ins.—11 ozs. for February-March at Rs. 26-4.

40 ins.—12 ozs. for February at Rs. 25-8 basis.

Wheat Bags for February at Rs. 28, for February-March at Rs. 27.

PIECEGOODS.

The Calcutta market has maintained a steady tone during the week under review, and clearances have been on quite a satisfactory scale. Up-country demand is still in evidence, and current prices have been paid without hesitation, there still remaining a confident feeling with regard to the future. Business for the forward positions is still difficult to negotiate for the upward tendency of the cotton market has compelled makers to advance prices thus widening the gap between local values and replacement costs. The better rate of exchange now ruling should tend to bring about an improvement in the Import trade but this factor does not affect the forward positions to any material extent as a comparatively poor rate is offered for the months in which payments against present purchases of piecegoods would fall due, and it has consequently not been possible to get much nearer to manufacturers' ideas. On the whole, however, the situation is quite encouraging and if demand is maintained at the present though not rapid rate, it may be possible for dealers to make more liberal bids than at present.

Dhooties.—On the strength of a steady demand, prices are about three to six pies above last week's parity.

Greys.—There has been less activity in this section, but nevertheless a fair turnover has resulted without however having any effect on values.

Whites (Nainsooks, Mulls and Shirtings).—There has been an improvement on the week's trading and slightly better prices have been realised. Nainsooks and Shirtings have come in for a fair deal of support.

Yarns.—There has been a quiet feeling in this section, but prices remain steady, since stocks are reported to be on the low side. The prices of Indian yarns remain unaltered.

ULEMAS' EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

MEETING ON FEBRUARY 9TH

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 25.

An important meeting of Jamiat Ulemas' Executive Committee will be held on 9th February at Delhi. Among the subjects that will be discussed include the (1) the programme proposed by Maulana Abul-Kalam Azad; (2) Mohammadans duty if war begins with the Allies; (3) to promote and maintain unity of friendship in the Islamic world. : :

FOR NEW DELHI.

ARE THE MOSQUES TO GO?

The Secretary of the Delhi Provincial Khilafat Committee wires under date 27:—

Rumours are current that several mosques are going to be taken possession of by the authorities of New Delhi Area. This has caused anxiety among Mussalmans. The Khilafat Committee has taken the matter in hand and appointed a Committee to prepare a complete list of the mosques in Old Delhi, with the repairs they require, after which necessary steps will be taken. The list will be published for public information after completion. Those possessing information about these mosques are requested to communicate with the Khilafat Office, Delhi.

Mrs. Gandhi after returning from an interview with her husband in Yerowda jail inspected the working of the Mulshi Satyagraha Sabayak Mandal on January 27th.

His Excellency attended Divine Service at St. Peter's Church Mazagaon and afterwards presented the troop colours to the St. Peter's Boy Scouts on Sunday morning.

CENTURY OF ENGLISH RULE.

PLIGHT OF DECCAN VILLAGES

IN THE GRIP OF FAMINE.

Mr. G. T. Garratt writes in the "New Leader", the weekly organ of the Independent Labour Party, edited by Mr. H. N. Brailsford:—

For the last year the capitalist Press has been filled with prophecies about the revival of the cotton trade, and with explanations of the continued slump. The nationalist boycott, exchange fluctuations, Russian inability to buy tea, and a host of minor reasons have been given, but the chief cause of the declining Indian trade is not temporary, and has little connection with the war. It is due to the increasing poverty of the Indian peasantry, of those 250 million people who are the real consumers of cotton goods, and who should provide a market capable of keeping every spindle in Lancashire busy for the next twenty years. The Indian "ryot" who cultivates some five to fifty acres of land is the chief buyer of Manchester goods, but if he is forced to cut down anything on his scanty budget the first economy is over clothing. If we examine the yearly budget of a small Indian village we shall see how narrow that margin has always been, and how heavy taxation during the last sixty years has driven the cultivator into debt, so that the payment of interest entirely absorbs the few rupees which he should be spending on such minor necessaries of life as oil, spices and clothing.

THE DEAD DECCAN.

India is too large a country to generalise about, and it is best to take a typical area, such as the Deccan. This enormous plateau stretches eastward from the line of hills which run parallel to the west coast. It is stony country, yielding poor crops, except for small patches of irrigated land amongst the valleys. The villagers are chiefly Hindus of the old Mahratta stock, a sturdy warlike race who earned an unenviable reputation as raiders during those troubled times which preceded the English occupation. Mounted on little ponies, they covered immense distances, and the "Mahratta Ditch" near Calcutta shows the awe in which they were held. It was no weakling race which was absorbed into the empire at the beginning of last century, but a set of independent and hardy countrymen, living communally in walled villages, settling their disputes by means of village councils or "panchayets", but incapable of combining effectively against an outside power.

A hundred years of English rule have killed these Deccan villages. We have certainly established peace and the rule of law, but the only effect has been that the villagers no longer have any incentive to work together, and that the smallest cases are taken to the civil courts, where they drag on for months. The village walls have been allowed to tumble down, the little village irrigation works have been allowed to silt up, and the panchayet system is dead. We have killed the village commune and given nothing in its place. The village school, which used to be held in the temple, occasionally has a government building provided for it, but otherwise it is impossible to find the least trace of European influence. In these hundred years of peace some proportion of the villagers ought to have built new and better houses, and there should be signs of something put aside for bad years. There is nothing of the sort. The ryot still lives in a one-storey hovel, separated by a thin wall from his cow or buffalo. The old custom of keeping a year's produce in hand has died out during the last fifty years. An examination of an average village budget soon explains why the villagers have to lead this appalling hand-to-mouth existence.

About the beginning of the war, a small Deccan village was selected at random, and a careful examination made of its resources. (These were published by Dr. Mann in his "Land and Labour in a Deccan Village.")

A TYPICAL VILLAGE BUDGET.

The hamlet was a few miles from Poona, and several men worked in the ammunition factory there, but otherwise it was typical of thousands of Deccan villages. There was a good average harvest in the year selected, and the total income of the village—103 families representing 520 souls—was:—

Income from land worked by owner	Rs. 9,607
Income earned by labour	Rs. 13,503
Income from fruit trees, etc. ...	Rs. 1,009
Total	Rs. 24,119

The expenditure was more difficult to calculate. An allowance was made for food, which was considerably below army rations, and approximated to the prison scale. The total for household expenses and travelling was Rs. 17,557. The only other expenditure was for clothing, and Rs. 48 (about £3 4s.) was allowed for a family of five for a year. This amounted to Rs. 4,944, and the total outgoings for the village were reckoned at Rs. 22,551.

This leaves a balance of Rs. 1,618 on the working expenses of the village, but the Government and the money-lender have still to claim their share. The Government assessment of the village, which was Rs. 1,128 in 1886, has recently been increased to Rs. 1,660. The village debts amounted to a total of Rs. 13,314, bearing an annual interest of Rs. 2,592. In a good average year, then, the village as a whole had either to starve or pay its taxes and debts by further borrowing.

THE BURDEN OF DEBT.

In less troublous times these appalling figures might have caused some mild twinges of conscience amongst Government officials, and also amongst wealthy Indians whose fortunes are due to the conditions of slavery in which most of their countrymen work. The figures show clearly that the Deccan villager lives at a standard below that minimum based on prison fare, and a yearly expenditure per family of Rs. 48 on clothing and "luxuries". The first expenditure to be cut down is that on clothes, and here lies the germ of Lancashire's present distress. The accuracy of the report remains unchallenged, and it merely confirms the opinion formed thirteen years before by Mr. Digby, that agricultural India is getting more and more into debt, and that over 90 per cent. of the land revenue is paid by borrowing. The figures for sixteen years in a large central block of districts in the Deccan are:—

Average yearly land revenue	£476,417
Average yearly borrowings ...	£447,000
Proportion of land revenue paid by borrowing ...	93 per cent.

Unfortunately few English working men can ever hope to see a Deccan village. The only Englishmen who visit them are officials and missionaries, and afer some years in India the horror of their condition wears off. Provincial Governors and travelling politicians seldom see the little villages, which are being systematically bled for the benefit of the army, and of British and Indian officials and merchants. There are thousands of villages in Western India which have paid a heavy tax yearly for a century, but in which I would defy any official to show the least trace of the benefits of English rule, or any building or piece of wood which owes its existence to Government activity. The writer once discussed the question with a man who is frequently described as India's most efficient provincial governor. He settled the matter by saying, "You talk in hundreds of rupees, and we have to think in millions." He could not have put the case against his Government more concisely.

THE EFFECT OF FAMINE.

The recent history of this area is instructive. There has been no improvement since the beginning of the war. The years 1917 and 1918 were exceptionally prosperous owing to the rise in the price of cereals, but in 1919 came the periodical "famine," and destroyed any indirect advantages from the war. The writer was on special famine duty and could see what happens when the Government is asked to give back some of the revenue it collects. The rains of 1918 were a complete failure, and it was obvious by October that there would be a complete failure of fodder, and an almost complete failure of crops in the following winter. It took four months' futile "calling for reports" before the provincial government decided to declare a famine, and it was well into the coming spring before they began to distribute fodder and open relief works and camps.

The writer will never forget those relief works. He had just returned from Mesopotamia, and was used to generous war rations given to Indian troops, and had seen the huge refugee camp for fugitives from the Lake Van district. The cost of the latter was sixteen rupees a head daily, the cost of an Indian relief camp was about a quarter of a rupee daily, and the fathers and mothers of the Mahratta sepoy were expected to live on about a third of the food necessary for their soldier son. The contrast between those two camps showed only too clearly the comparative advantages of belonging to a country upon which an Empire has designs, and belonging to that Empire itself. Over half of the cattle in the Deccan were dead, and every village had enormously increased its load of debt. In a few districts some of the revenue was remitted, but only for a year. No opportunity was given for a village to try and work back into a financially sound position. The Rs. 48, the family allowance for clothing, will still have to be drawn upon for paying taxes and debts, and Lancashire must suffer for allowing a century of wasteful, selfish and inefficient government in India.

"AS OTHERS SEE US."

"PUNCH'S" TRIBUTE TO PICKTHALL.

I own, myself, writes one of "Mr. Punch's Staff of Learned Clerk's under the column of "Our Booking Office," to a mid-Victorian tenderness for the novel-with-a-purpose but the short-storey-with-a-purpose is a less congenial form of art. And when it comes to nine short stories with only one purpose (and that the apparently forlorn hope of restoring our pre-war attitude of altruism with regard to the British Empire in the East) I am left with a more benevolent feeling towards the story-teller than I can see my way towards extending to his stories. Yet Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall's Levantine studies are much more attractive than the remaining seven tales of *As Others See Us* (Collins), the vivid appreciation of Islam which makes for the success of the batch having a very dull complement in the ironic handling of Christianity—French and English, Church and Chapel—which disfigures most of the second. And in spite of the forcible-feeble effect of their reiterated moral, the bitter comedy of an Englishman and a fox-terrier in Egypt, told in "The Kefr Ammeh Incident"; the bitterer tragedy of an Anglopaile young Egyptian in London, revealed in "Between Ourselves"; the inglorious careers of two Arab brigands between Jaffa and Gaza, recounted in "Knights Errant," and the deliberate murder (by her more orthodox brother) of a Greek girl married to a Muslim, described in "The Marseilles Tragedy," have, with the remaining five tales on kindred subjects, an appealing quality only to be found in work that is sincere.

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BENGAL FLOODS AND AFTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

started on our walk across the fields and along the District Board road, in order to reach Patisar. At first we nearly lost our way in the mist, while we skirted along the edge of many pools of water which had been left by the flood. In some places, the ground was hard and cracked across the surface: in other places, the soil was still damp and took the impression of our feet as we went across it.

As the sun rose at last, the prospect became more bright and the land along the banks of the river looked green with a winter crop of mustard and linseed. But after the first mile, the cultivation ceased. The land on every side was exactly as the flood had left it. The vast paddy straw had been beaten down and lay flat. There had been no attempt at all to cut it or to harvest it. The few miserable cattle, which came into sight as we walked along, were clearly quite unfit for any hard day's work at the plough. There was no *rabi* crop, no clearance of the land, no ploughing, and as far as we could see no prospect at all of any sowing for the next harvest. Yet it was quite easy to understand, that if the land were not ploughed and the seed were not sown in the next three months, the last hope would be gone.

As we walked along, I enquired about the crop that had been spoilt by the flood. The height of the disaster lay in this, that in 1918 there had been a serious flood and in 1920 the crop had again been damaged—then in 1921 the harvest had been good, and in 1922 a sixteen anna crop seemed almost certain. The peasants were looking forward to making good their previous losses, recovering themselves from their previous debts. Hardly a month remained for the crop fully to ripen and the monsoon seemed to be practically over. Then occurred the cloud burst in the upper Hills and the rain descended night and day. The waters came down from the North and floods settled over the land deeper and deeper. After a month, when they had at last subsided, practically nothing remained of the previous crop but rank and rotten straw.

Yet even then, some slight ray of hope appeared to cheer them for a moment. New shoots sprung up and it looked at first as if Nature herself were partly repairing their losses. But when the grain appeared, it was found to be mildewed and most of the husks were empty. Later on, in my visit, I saw this grain in many of the houses and handled it. The colour, when it was husked, was blue and brown. There were very few grains that were whole, and it was hardly like rice at all. A great deal of it was mere dust. One farmer told me that out of a whole maund of paddy he had only been able to collect eight seers of this stuff after the husking was over. Even that which was actually collected was unfit for human consumption.

We passed many villages on the way during our long walk and I could see at once the admirable work that had been done by the volunteers of the Bengal Relief Committee in rebuilding the houses of the peasants. By far the greater part of the reconstruction had been carried out through their aid. It has been a perpetual wonder to me during the days that I have been visiting the flooded area to see how far their operations have reached. I have been in very remote villages far distant from the railway line and have seen there the same good work being carried, which I witnessed that early morning near the Atrai railway centre. The workers appear to have been ubiquitous, and their work, as far as I could judge, has been both economical and effective. The more I have seen of it, the more I have been impressed by it. Indeed it would not be too high praise to state, that under the inspiration of Dr. P. C. Ray and his able co-adjutors, Mr. Das Gupta, Dr. Sen Gupta, Professor S. N. Sen Gupta, and others, it has been one of the noblest efforts made in modern India on behalf of distressed humanity.

The experience to the volunteers themselves has been unique. Many of these have already told me, that they have found their whole outlook upon life changed by the knowledge of human suffering and endeavour which they have gained. Every volunteer I have seen in the midst of his work has been unstinted in his admiration of the patience and cheerfulness of the villagers in this hour of calamity.

(To be continued.)

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Wednesday November, 8, 1899, Page 3.

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INVESTITURE AT JODHPUR.

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JODHPUR, Jan. 27.

At the investiture of H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur on the 27th instant, H. E. the Viceroy paid a high tribute to the work of the late Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh both to the State and the British Government. He said :—

"Time alone can show the extent of the debt which the State owes to the late Maharaja Regent. In his youth the State lacked organised administration, communications were almost non-existent, considerable tracts were in a condition of disorder, dacoity was common and there was no disciplined force to uphold the law and protect the property. Now peace and order reigns, the State possesses an extensive and profitable railway system, efficient courts of justice and revenue, amounting to a crore of rupees, public buildings and irrigation tanks, the disciplined military force which has won renown on active service and an administration which can challenge comparison with any State in Rajputana. Much of this remarkable change was due to Sir Pratap's energy and initiative, above all to his simple habits of life and soldierly qualities and fearlessness. He has left to Jodhpur and to all Rajputs a memory and an example which can never be forgotten."

THE PERIOD OF REGENCY.

"The period of the regency", the Viceroy proceeded, "has been marked by a series of loans. Due to insufficient rainfall and owing to trade depression a considerable decline has resulted in the loss of receipts of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, one of the main source of the State income, while the working expenses and the establishment charges have increased. Despite these adverse conditions the finances of the State are in a very satisfactory condition. The revenue has risen from about 89 lakhs to one crore of rupees after defraying the debts amounting to 36 lakhs approximately and providing a sum of no less than 70 lakhs for capital outlay on the railway, it has been possible by the exercise of strict economy to add 31 lakhs to the State reserve fund which now amounts to nearly 2½ crores. A revision of the land revenue settlement made in 1881 which was long overdue has been taken in hand under expert supervision and should be completed by 1924. The State is still without any settled revenue and rent regulations or revenue courts and it is to be hoped that in the interests of the cultivating classes this defect in the administration will soon be remedied. Other agrarian problems too call urgently for attention, their reform will tend to retaining the agricultural population content in the land."

EDUCATION.

"Education is still backward and though expenditure on this object has ben increased by nearly a lakh it remains disproportionate to the total revenue. Your Highness may wisely direct special attention to the improvement of this branch of the administration, for a State cannot progress without education and better educational facilities must be provided if the Durbar's laudable desire to fill the posts in the administration with Jodhpur subjects is to be satisfied."

ADVICE TO THE RULER.

Continuing his Excellency said :—"The business of Government is more difficult and complex to-day than it has ever been. There has been a change in the world since the great war. Old ideals have been disturbed. This unsettlement of ideas has its influence for good, but a period of transition and change inevitably brings difficulties to the tasks of the administrator. People are no longer content with the same standard which satisfied their forefathers and your Sirdars and the people will expect to share in the moral and material advancements of the present day. You will not desire nor can you expect your State to remain aloof and unaffected by the march of events. Seek them to understand and to look with sympathy upon new hopes and aspirations. Difficult problems will arise, but they will lose half their difficulty if you meet them with courage and at the same time with prudence and insight. And you need have no fear for the future if you try to govern with a single eye to the well-being of your subjects and above all with justice and sympathy. I am here to-day to invest you with ruling powers because I feel assured that you will be true to the great trust which is your heritage. I myself and my Agent in Rajputana will always be ready to help you with advice."

"I declare your Highness to be invested with full powers."

PICKETING AT RAWALPINDI.

The Congress publicity bureau, Lahore, in one of its "Daily Bulletins", has the following report from Rawalpindi :—

"It is quite true that every action that is done with a determined resolution and sincere heart is always attended with success. We are mightly pleased to learn that the National Volunteers of Rawalpindi at last have come out successful. They picketed wine shop attached to the Royal Hotel for some days, and were badly thrashed and most inhumanly treated during the while. To-day the report has fallen into our hands that the master of the hotel has given the charge to L. Devi Dutt Kapur who by his manners appears to be a perfect gentleman. Thus the latter has addressed the following letter to the Secretary of City Congress Committee :— "I have taken charge of the hotel. As I regard the using and selling of wine against my own religion and that of my nation, I, therefore, promise to keep the hotel clear of any and every kind of abominable drink. Further I would fully dissuade every guest from the use of alcoholic drink, so much so that this promise would be carried out by placing a board in front of the hotel. I would feel highly beholden to you if you may withdraw the worthy volunteers from further picketting the hotel."

A WORD TO MADRASSIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Far, far away from our native villages and towns, in the City of Bombay, have we established ourselves in order to eke out a living. Taking as a body we are an intelligent, perserving and hardworking community and possess all the qualities which are characteristic of a gentleman. In Bombay, most of us are working as clerks, typists, steno-typists etc., or holding some responsible positions, and I can vouch that to-day there is not in Bombay an office of note (be it public or private) in which there is not a Madrassee. We have carved out for ourselves a name in business circles by dint of our ability, intelligence and willingness to work, and hence it is not a thing to be wondered at that, to-day, the Madrassee has become famous throughout India and other eastern countries.

As nothing is perfect in this world, we have our own drawbacks and weakness. From our "sitting on the fence" attitude, in all matter of public utility, it would seem that we are satisfied with what we are earning by the sweat of our brow, leading a quiet and peaceful life irrespective of what is happening around us. Well, we have a higher and nobler duty in this world to perform. We who are an intelligent community cannot be unpatriotic and apathetic to the struggle of Swaraj that is raging around us. Let us search our hearts and see what we have done for the uplifting of our country.

I admit we have several barriers to surmount. Our chief defect is that we are ignorant of the local vernaculars, so much so we are like foreigners in our own country. It is from this defect that every other defect arises.

Personally, since I have come down to Bombay I have in all attended over sixty public gatherings in which almost all the leaders of political thought in India have spoken. In almost all the cases I had to return home disappointed as the majority of the speakers only spoke in the vernaculars. Many Madrassees too had the same experience.

It is unfortunate that by our ignorance of the local vernaculars we have, as it were, built for ourselves a big wall before us. It is unfortunate that we have to depend upon the press reports of the vernacular speeches of leaders whose direct utterances are un-intelligible to us. It is unfortunate again, that we are unable to express our real feeling to the rest of our fellow countrymen in Bombay, and show to them that, though we hail from distant parts, we are second to none in our patriotism and devotion to our country. Friends, the remedy lies in our own hands.

Look at the Parsi Rajakeya Sabha and other political institutions in Bombay. What splendid work are they doing? Can't we emulate these public bodies and from ourselves into a powerful political body within the Congress, pledged to stand or fall by its aims and objects? Can't we organise public lectures and invite leaders to speak for us in English as a special case? Will not such an organisation give us power and make our existence felt and our voice heard in the City? Have we no public-spirited men amongst us to take a lead in the matter? Dear friends, without power nothing is possible; with power even impossible things may sometimes become possible.

It is my earnest appeal to my Madrassee brethren in Bombay to think over what I have stated above and bring forward practical suggestions to give definite shape to an "idea" that has been widely felt but never yet expressed.—Yours, etc.

C. K. S.

Parel, Jan. 27.

INDIAN EMIGRANTS TO MALAYA AND MAURITIUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You are doubtless aware of the fact that the problem of emigration to Malaya, Ceylon and Mauritius is before the Indian Government and they are going to decide it during the ensuing session of the Imperial Legislative Council at Delhi.

This problem concerns primarily the Presidency of Madras which contributes not less than 75 per cent of the total labour to these places. As such I need hardly impress upon you the necessity of keeping a close watch on the issues involved.

The first important question in this connection is whether the Indian population domiciled in Malaya, Ceylon and Mauritius favour the resumption of emigration to these places or not. If they do not favour it, it will not be just or advisable on our part to dump our cheap labour into these colonies.

The second question is, whether the domiciled Indian population enjoy equal rights and privileges with other residents and Colonists concerned. If they have not got equal rights in theory and practice then we must not send even a single labourer to these places.

And the third question is whether the demand for labour is real or artificial; and the last but the most important question is what the actual condition of the labourers is in these colonies.

These questions can only be decided by an independent Commission after a thorough enquiry on the spot. Such being the case, it will be highly objectionable on the part of the Imperial Government to decide these questions by hearing the one-sided accounts of the Colonial planters and their Governments.

It is to be noted also that the Indian public public has been quite in the dark about the representations made by these bodies. Under these circumstances it will be just and right on the part of the Indian public to protest vigorously if such hasty action is taken behind their back by the Government.

A thorough and independent enquiry must precede any resumption of emigration to these colonies. That ought to be the position of the Indian public.

Our countrymen in Malaya and Mauritius have asked me to place these facts before you and the leaders of public opinion of Madras to insist that a deputation be sent to these places before any final action is decided upon.

Trusting this appeal will not go in vain,

Yours, etc.,

BENARSIDAS CHATURVEDI.

Sabarmati, Jan. 23.

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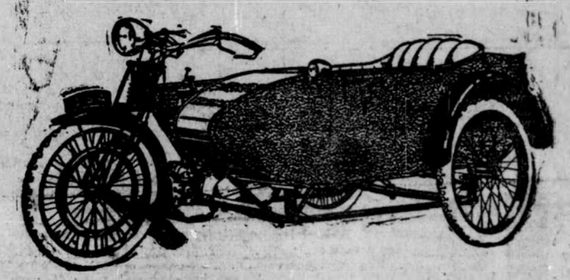

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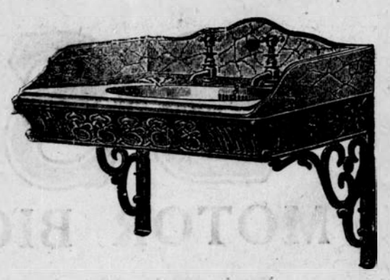

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